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ESTABLISHED 1887

U.K. Strikers Raid Coal Office, Attack Workers' Cars at 2 Pits

The Associated Press
LONDON — About 1,650 men raided two pits and a regional office of the National Coal Board in overnight violence in the British coal miners' strike, the police said Wednesday.
Dozens of cars were damaged and scores of windows smashed in three attacks at Sutton-in-Ashfield and Birmeston, both in the county of Nottinghamshire in the Midlands, and at Doncaster in Yorkshire to the north.
[The violence continued during the day, Reuters reported. About 60 men were arrested Wednesday outside a mine in Nottinghamshire, where strikers charged police lines and stoned vehicles in an attempt to prevent working miners from reaching the pit gates.
[The county police chief charged there had been a "coordinated policy of vandalism" following the overnight raids, which caused damage estimated at thousands of pounds sterling.]
Spokesmen for the striking miners predicted earlier that there would be an escalation of militancy this week. Leaders of other unions have promised to support the miners in a strategy to block supplies of fuel and raw materials to power stations.
The strike started March 12 over plans by the state-owned coal board to close 20 uneconomic pits, with the loss of 20,000 jobs. The strike has closed about four-fifths of the country's 175 state-owned mines.
Ten persons were arrested in Wednesday's violence, the police said, and three officers were injured.
A spokesman for Nottinghamshire County police said the trouble began late Tuesday night when 500 men descended on the mining village of Sutton-in-Ashfield.
About 60,000 of the 183,000 members of the National Union of Mineworkers have defied the strike call and many of them work in Nottinghamshire. Their refusal to strike has enraged union militants.
The police spokesman said the miners attacked 18 cars belonging to working miners at the Silverhill mine at Sutton-in-Ashfield and smashed dozens of office windows at the pit.
About an hour later, 1,000 men swept through the village of Birmeston and attacked the Harworth mine nearby, again smashing windows and damaging cars of working miners. They also overturned a police car.
Shortly afterward, the police said, about 150 men attacked the regional offices of the National Coal Board in Doncaster. They arrived in a convoy of 30 cars and a truck, jumped out and hurled bricks and rocks.
In another development, two Yorkshire miners said they had started legal action to force the union to hold a strike ballot. The High Court action by Bob Taylor and Ken Foulstone was the first sign of revolt among miners in Yorkshire, home territory of Arthur Scargill, the union's president.
"It's time the rank and file had their say," Mr. Foulstone asserted in a radio interview. "Only a national ballot will do that."
Union leaders have ignored all calls for a national ballot, saying miners "voted with their feet" by joining the strike.



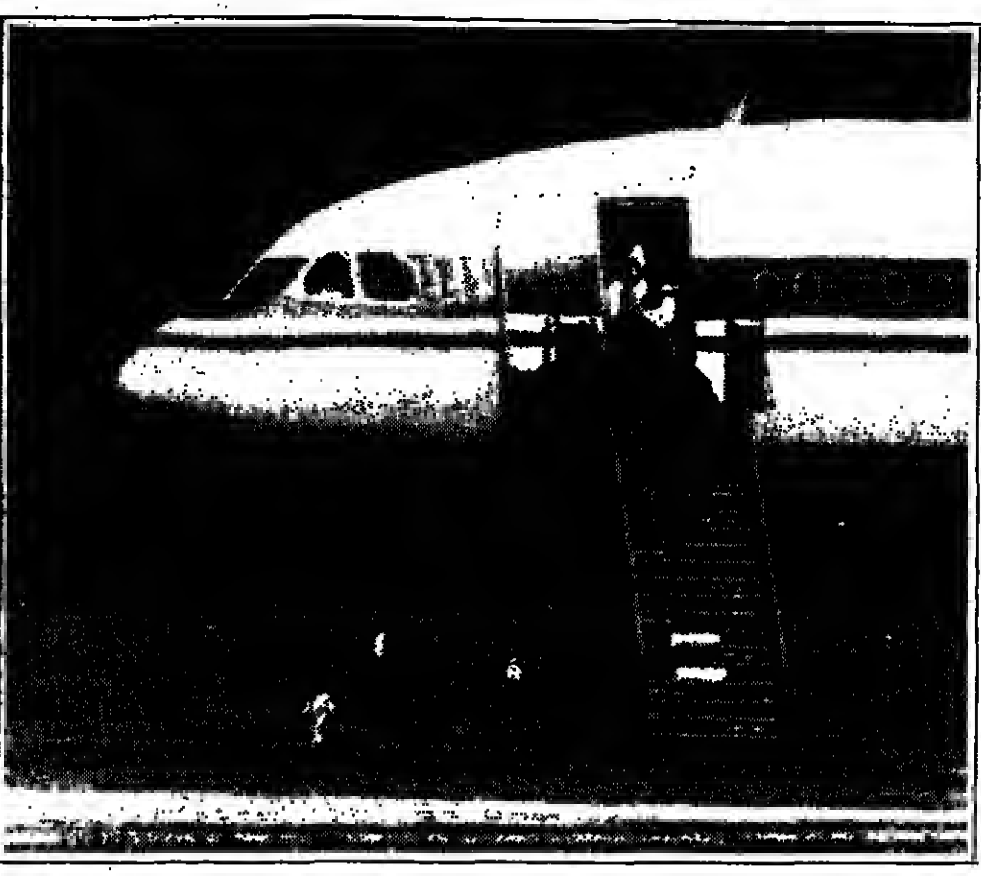
JAPAN WINS AT BASEBALL — Japan's manager, Reichi Matsunaga, is hoisted in celebration of his team's 6-3 victory over the United States. The triumph gave Japan first place in baseball, a demonstration sport at the Olympics. Olympics coverage, Pages 8 and 9.

- Mexico rejected assertions that it has moved its foreign policy in Central America to the right. Page 2.
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 - White House strategists, changing their minds, approved a debate between George Bush and Geraldine Ferraro. Page 3.
- BUSINESS/FINANCE**
■ Large banks in Britain reduced their base lending rate by half a point, to 11½ percent, effective today. Page 11.
- TOMORROW**
Raffles, the Edwardian gentleman thief, and his collected exploits are reviewed by Mary Blume. Weekend.

Beijing Cheers a Victory Over U.S. in Olympics

United Press International
BEIJING — Hundreds of youths, chanting "Long live the Chinese team," rallied outside the U.S. Embassy on Wednesday to celebrate the victory of China's Olympic women's volleyball team over the United States.
The youths, riding bicycles and waving red banners and a Chinese flag, first raced three times around Tiananmen Square to celebrate each game of China's victory on Tuesday, 16-14, 15-3, 15-9. Then they rode about three miles (5 kilometers) to the embassy.
Fireworks and cheers erupted throughout the Chinese capital after the victory, which was broadcast live by China's state television and radio networks.
"It was stunning," said a diplomat at the embassy, who said it was the first time he had seen such an emotional and uninhibited public outpouring in China.
■ **China Thanks Hosts**
China has chided the Soviet Union for staying away from the games in Los Angeles and has thanked the U.S. hosts for good facilities and a friendly crowd. The Associated Press reported earlier from Beijing.
China, Romania and Yugoslavia are the only Communist countries that defied the Soviet-led boycott.
The official Xinhua news agency quoted Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles as saying to Li Menghua, head of the Chinese delegation, that China's Olympic performance has been "astounding to the world."
It quoted Mr. Li as praising the U.S. athletes and thanking Mr. Bradley "for the warm welcome and reception the government and people of Los Angeles accorded the Chinese sports delegation."
■ **Russians Find Racism**
A Soviet newspaper said Wednesday that "daubed swastikas and other signs of American racism" had marred the Olympic remnants of the 1936 games in Hitler's

INSIDE
Children and women leaving the hijacked Iran Air plane in Rome.
Iranian Hijacker, a Khomeini Foe, Surrenders in Rome and Frees 304
Readers
ROME — An Iranian hijacker described as an opponent of the Khomeini regime surrendered to police Wednesday, freeing 304 hostages unharmed from an airliner he forced to fly from Iran to Rome.
Police were checking the passengers to see if any were accomplices of the hijacker, a government spokesman said.
Reports from Cairo, where the plane stopped on its way, had suggested the hijacking was the work of a large group. Some reports said that 18 hijackers were believed to have commandeered the plane, and unconfirmed reports Wednesday night said that a second hijacker had surrendered.
But Italian officials said the hijacker who surrendered appeared to be acting alone.
In negotiations with authorities at Ciampino military airport near Rome, the hijacker had identified himself as belonging to the People's



Children and women leaving the hijacked Iran Air plane in Rome.

Iranian Hijacker, a Khomeini Foe, Surrenders in Rome and Frees 304

Mujahidin organization, the main guerrilla group fighting against the Iranian leadership, police sources said. They said they thought he was armed with grenades.
The plane, an Iran Air A-300 Airbus, was hijacked Tuesday night on a flight intended to take it from Tehran to Saudi Arabia, with a stopover in Shiraz in southern Iran. It stopped in Bahrain and Cairo before arriving in Rome shortly before noon Wednesday.
An undersecretary at the Italian Interior Ministry, Raffaele Costa, said that Italy had promised the hijacker that he would come to no physical harm.
He praised the Iranian Embassy in Rome for its collaboration in defusing the drama, and said the hijacker's "voluntary" surrender was a "gesture of goodwill" on the part of the hijacker, and with searches of the plane to ensure that there were no concealed bombs on board.
During the afternoon, 129 passengers were released in groups of 20 to 30 as police and Italian officials negotiated with what they, at that point, thought to be a group of four or five hijackers.
Then the hijacker, who was in communication with the Italian authorities, demanded extra fuel to fly on to another European destination, an official said.
The negotiators told the hijacker that officials in Paris were unwilling to allow the plane to land on French territory.
A total of 176 passengers and crew remained on board at the end of the drama. Mr. Costa said the passengers would be flown back to Iran after identification.
■ **Iran Cites Mecca 'Role'**
Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi of Iran said Wednesday that the hijacking was connected to Iran's "crucial role" in the upcoming Moslem pilgrimage in Mecca, according to an Iranian news agency report monitored by The Associated Press in Nicosia.
Mr. Mousavi did not elaborate. The Airbus passengers included 280 Iranians on a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia.
Iran is sending 150,000 pilgrims to join the hundreds of thousands of Moslems who have begun converging on Mecca. In recent years, attempts by Iranian pilgrims to hold pro-Khomeini marches in Mecca and Medina have led to clashes with Saudi security forces.
■ **Israelis Spotted Hijackers**
Israeli security agents warned Frankfurt airport police of three "suspicious-looking" men hours before the three hijacked an Air France passenger jet last week. The Associated Press reported Wednesday, quoting French intelligence sources in Paris.
The plane was forced to fly to Tehran, where the passengers and crew were eventually freed. The hijackers surrendered to Iranian authorities.
The French intelligence sources said the three hijackers became lost at Frankfurt's airport, and wandered over to the counter of El Al, the Israeli airline, where they asked directions to the Air France flight.
Their "nervous" manner, their youth and their Middle Eastern appearance caught the eye of Israeli security agents working for El Al, who then alerted West German airport police, French sources say. West German authorities confirmed the account but defended the police's conclusion that the men posed no apparent threat.

Iran Says U.S., Israel Mined Red Sea

The Associated Press
MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran accused the United States and Israel on Wednesday of orchestrating a mining campaign in the Red Sea as part of a "new conspiracy" designed to discredit the Tehran government.
In addition, the Soviet media, quoting reports from the Gulf, suggested Wednesday that the United States was responsible for mining the Red Sea.
The Iranian Foreign Ministry, in a statement quoted by IRNA, the Iranian news agency, urged international organizations to "expose the agents behind these moves, so that security would return in the international waterway."
Iran's statement said that recent explosions in the Red Sea and their "indirect attribution to Iran" were a reflection of the "U.S. and Israeli defeat" in Lebanon.
"Therefore," it said, "it was clear that in order to retaliate for their defeat and failure of their political and military schemes in the Persian Gulf, they would resort to such a move."
In Moscow, the news agency Tass and the Communist Party newspaper Pravda suggested U.S. responsibility. They quoted unnamed observers and a report in a United Arab Emirates newspaper identified as Al-Fajr.
"Local observers doubt that mines could have been laid in such a large area by an underground organization," Pravda said, "as it can hardly have seagoing vessels and proper technology."
Al-Fajr, Pravda said, "stresses that it is first and foremost the United States which seeks to spread tensions, whipped up by it in the Persian Gulf, to yet another vast region." Pravda said that al-Fajr had singled out the United States as "capable of committing such terrorist actions."
In the past month, at least 13 vessels have been damaged by explosions in the Red Sea. Five blasts have been reported in the Gulf of Suez, at the northern end of Red Sea, and the rest near the North Yemen coast at the southern end of the waterway.
In Beijing, China's Xinhua news agency said Wednesday that two Chinese ships had struck mines in the Red Sea, and that one had been seriously damaged.
The Xinhua dispatch, from North Yemen, said the Hui Yang had hit a mine on July 31 and the Tang He hit one on Aug. 3. It did not say if there had been any casualties.
At the request of Egypt, which owns the Suez Canal and encloses the Gulf of Suez, U.S. minesweeping helicopters and a support ship are to arrive in the Red Sea area within a week.
On Tuesday, Iran's government radio in Tehran reported that mines planted by the extremist Islamic Jihad organization had caused the explosions. The radio praised the minings and said they had been directed against the United States, Britain and France.
Last week, an anonymous caller claiming to represent Islamic Jihad told news agencies that 190 mines had been planted in the Red Sea.
Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi of Iran, in a statement quoted Tuesday by the Iranian news agency, said, "Iran has not been involved in this issue in any way."
Mr. Mousavi also said that two Iranian ships had been stopped and searched in the Suez Canal.
"We warn that we cannot remain silent if these actions continue," he was quoted as saying.
Egypt has said it is stopping ships from two countries. They are believed by diplomats to be Iran and Libya.

Soviet SS-20s Have Doubled In 5 Years, U.S. Aides Say

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has more than doubled its deployment of SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles, most of them aimed at Western Europe, since 1979, according to intelligence sources and officials in the Reagan administration.
The sources said this week that Moscow now had 378 SS-20s carrying a total of 1,134 nuclear warheads. This compares to 140 SS-20s with three warheads each in December 1979. That was the date on which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization decided to deploy 572 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles with one warhead each by 1989 — unless an arms control agreement were reached first with the Soviet Union.
There were no U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe in 1979. Today the number is approaching 100.
Of the 378 Soviet SS-20s, 243 face Western Europe, but many of the remaining 135 in the eastern part of the Soviet Union are within range of Greece and Turkey and others could be moved westward, according to Pentagon figures.
Intelligence sources predict the U.S.-Soviet gap will increase in the next few years, and say Moscow could be headed toward 600 SS-20s, with three warheads each, plus new ground-launched cruise missiles.
The gap is expected to become a key issue in the U.S. presidential campaign, with President Ronald Reagan contending that his military spending program has made the world "a safer place" and the Democrats saying it is proof of the consequences of four years without arms control.
The overall balance of all nuclear weapons, including battlefield weapons, in the European theater has also shifted in the Soviet favor since 1979, according to Pentagon figures. Then, the United States held a small lead with about 7,000 nuclear warheads. This contrasts with more than 8,000 for the Soviet

Bonn Says It Will Ignore U.S. Technology Curbs

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune
BONN — Martin Bangemann, the West German economics minister, warned the United States on Wednesday that West Germany "would not tolerate" further U.S. attempts to restrict technology transfers by Western countries to the Soviet bloc.
Asked to elaborate later, Mr. Bangemann said that West Germany would impose a law, if necessary, to prohibit domestic companies from complying with "extraterritorial" trade restrictions imposed by a foreign power.
Britain imposed such a law after the Reagan administration attempted two years ago to pressure European companies, including some West German ones, into complying with a U.S. embargo on equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline.
The abolition of the tax is aimed at strengthening the Deutsche mark by reducing the outflow of funds to the United States, which last month enhanced its attractiveness to foreign investors by abolishing its 30 percent tax on interest from U.S. fixed-interest securities paid to foreigners.
First on the list of long-term goals agreed upon at the special cabinet session, Mr. Bangemann said, were measures to stimulate domestic demand and to reduce unemployment, which was at 2.2 million people, or 8.9 percent of the workforce, in July.
Mr. Bangemann called reducing unemployment a "central task" of the government, but he did not specify how Bonn would try to do it, beyond giving a vague proposal for regional job-creation programs.
Mr. Bangemann said Bonn was not ruling out a weakening of the economic growth rate next year from the currently projected 2.5 percent for 1984. He repeatedly used 2 percent as a hypothetical figure for 1985. Last year's growth was 1.3 percent.
He said that consumer inflation was likely to average 2.5 percent for 1984.

Pinochet Says He's Lost Backing, Will Stay in Power

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service
SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet of Chile has acknowledged that he has lost some popular support, but he has vowed to remain in power until at least 1989.
In a rare interview Tuesday, General Pinochet said he would not speed up the transition to democracy, despite demands to do so by the Chilean opposition and even members of his own government.
The general, who has been in power for almost 11 years, attributed the loss of support since he won a 1980 plebiscite to an economic recession and Communist activities, which he said were responsible for the large anti-government protests in which 103 people have died since last year.
He said that the fractured opposition had proved itself to be no alternative and that he had the trust of a "quiet, silent majority" of Chileans.
"Now they attack me," he said of his critics, "but later, some time in the future, I am going to be remembered as the man who fought against Communism and did well for his country."
Even General Pinochet's opponents acknowledge that he is a true believer, a stern man who questions the strength of democracy in the face of what he sees as the evils of Communism.
"I am a soldier," he said. "To me, what is white is white, and what is black is black."
General Pinochet also said that relations with the United States under the Reagan administration were better than at any time in Chilean history.
The general seemed relaxed and expansive as he sat down to breakfast in a conference room in Montecito Palace. The presidential wing of the palace was scarred and abandoned after it was bombed in the 1973 coup, led by General Pinochet, in which the last democratically elected president, Salvador Allende, was overthrown. Mr. Allende, a Marxist, died during the coup.
After the 1980 plebiscite that promised a return to "protected democracy" in 1989, General Pinochet removed the partitions and worn furniture and restored the palace, which is almost 180 years old, to its austere Spanish colonial beauty of stone floors and copper chandeliers. He then moved in.
Except for watery eyes, the general's 68 years are belied by his boxer's physique, matched by a trim gray mustache. He eats frugally — tea and toast for breakfast — hardly drinks and, he said, exercises and works out with weights twice each day, once after rising at 5:30 A.M. and again before retiring at 10:30 P.M.
More than 30 bombs had exploded around the country on Monday night, destroying some power pylons. The explosions, part of a bombing campaign by growing leftist groups, preoccupied him as he sat down for the interview.
"I have never vacillated in fighting against the Communists," he said, drawing an imaginary line on the table. "I am a lover of liberty, a right to which all men are born. But the Communists attack liberty."
His obsession with Communism lies behind the constitution that was approved in 1980. It bans "to-



Augusto Pinochet

Mexico Rejects Notion Of a Rightward Shift in Central America Policy

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico has altered its foreign policy in Central America, saying that such statements are motivated by "ignorance or bad faith."

Members of the Reagan administration have said in recent weeks that they are encouraged by what they view as a weakening of Mexico's support for Nicaragua's government and for rebels in El Salvador. Similar assertions have been made by Mexican critics of the foreign policy of President Miguel de la Madrid.

In a blunt, public declaration Tuesday of Mexico's independence in foreign policy, Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor reiterated a number of the points of Mexico's foreign policy that have irritated U.S. officials.

Mr. Sepúlveda attributed Central America's problems to "severe political, economic and social problems of economic and social submission," and he said the conflict should "remain outside the tensions between East and West."

"To achieve an effective policy of pacification and development in Central America," he said, "it is necessary to understand fully the legitimate aspirations of the people in the region."

President Ronald Reagan has repeatedly expressed the view that the conflicts in Central America are inspired in large part by external forces, particularly Cuba and the Soviet Union.

In what appeared to be renewed criticism of the U.S. emphasis on military solutions to the region's difficulties, Mr. Sepúlveda asserted

that "the elimination of the opposition" would not bring peace to the area.

He called for diplomatic action that "supposes the conciliation of interests and the acceptance that one part of the truth could belong to the opponent."

The use of force "will only bring with it an escalation of violence," he said.

In a criticism of all outside forces, he added: "Unfortunately, confrontations and battles between countries and between national factions persist in the region. We have still not succeeded in dislodging the interference of countries outside the zone."

The foreign minister said also that Mexico "will continue honoring our commitment to supply petroleum to the Central American and Caribbean countries."

Reagan administration officials had cited a suspension of oil shipments to Nicaragua in March, pending payment of its bills, as evidence of a hardening of Mexico's attitude toward Managua.

Mexican officials have said that while Nicaraguan shipments have been "detained" on occasion while awaiting payments, the delays have been brief and that Costa Rica, with which the United States has much closer relations, is receiving identical treatment. They have insisted that their actions are grounded in financial rather than political motives.

Officials have privately been trying for weeks to discount indications that Mr. de la Madrid's government has been moving rightward from Mexico's traditionally moderate-left orientation in foreign affairs.

Papua New Guinea Seeks Nuclear Ban in Pacific

The Associated Press

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — Prime Minister Michael Somare of Papua New Guinea called Wednesday for a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

Speaking at a one-day meeting of Asian and Pacific leaders of the Commonwealth, Mr. Somare said that Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand had given a lead to other Pacific nations by banning U.S. nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed warships from New Zealand's ports.

In a statement issued at the end of the session, the Commonwealth's 18 members in the region attending the talks also condemned French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Mr. Somare said that, in banning the ships after he became prime minister last month, "Mr. Lange has done us all a major service by immediately bringing this issue to attention."

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, told Mr. Lange in Wellington, the New Zealand capital, last month that the defense alliance of Australia, New Zealand and the United States, called ANZUS, would be unworkable if U.S. nuclear warships could not use New Zealand ports.

Mr. Somare said he did not wish

to interfere with the ANZUS military alliance in relations between Australia and New Zealand, but he believed Mr. Lange's actions had provided a "real opportunity to limit nuclear activity in the Pacific."

Mr. Somare, one of the main spokesmen for the island states of the South Pacific, also called on the leaders to try to stop any plans for the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific.

"We must make it abundantly clear to all nuclear powers," he said, "that we will not even consider the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific."

At a press conference after the meeting, Mr. Somare said he believed the three ANZUS alliance partners would resolve their impasse, adding that Pacific nations had agreed on the need for such a pact to keep the region stable.

Delegates at the conference agreed that it was up to individual nations to decide if they wanted to ban nuclear warships, he said.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia, speaking after the conference, said Australia supported the free passage of U.S. nuclear warships but opposed the testing or storing of nuclear weapons or the dumping of nuclear wastes in the South Pacific.

Army Arrests Tamil Youths In Sri Lanka

Ministry Denies Shelling Of Coast Town by Navy

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Scores of Tamil youths were arrested Wednesday in army sweeps through northern Sri Lanka, the government said.

But a Defense Ministry official denied earlier reports that the navy had shelled a northern coastal town, killing more than 110 persons, in reprisal for a weekend guerrilla ambush.

The source, who did not want to be identified, said that violence was escalating in the Tamil-dominated north, but it could become a civil war, he said.

Officials in Colombo said that up to 600 persons suspected of being Tamil separatists have been arrested by the army following clashes between guerrillas and security forces during the weekend.

The rebels are seeking a separate Tamil state in the island's northern and eastern provinces, where most of the minority Tamil community lives.

The officials said that at least 42 persons, including sailors and policemen, have been killed in the violence since the weekend in the northern province.

A rebel group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, has claimed that its fighters killed 20 military and police officials in six attacks since Saturday.

In Jaffna, the northern province's capital, five persons were wounded Wednesday when security forces opened fire following an attack on a bank by Tamil militants, according to a report by the United News of India news agency.

In the attack, the second in Jaffna this week, the militants escaped with a safe-deposit box. The earlier raid, by about 50 guerrillas at an urban bank, took place at midnight on Monday.

Authorities have imposed a virtual curfew across the northern province, ordering citizens to remain indoors during the continuing anti-terrorist operations.

The Defense Ministry official, in denying the reports that the navy had shelled a northern coastal town, Valvettilai, said the town had only been cordoned off by the military to a search for Tamil extremists.

A senior government source had earlier admitted a military "attack" on Valvettilai but provided no casualty figures or other details. The town is 190 miles (306 kilometers) north of Colombo and populated by Tamils.

The news agency and the Times of India reported Tuesday that many Valvettilai houses had been burned and hundreds of residents made homeless in the shelling. The Times said that more than 100 civilians and 10 security men had been killed in the attack.

An official source earlier reported that Sri Lanka agents had started training Sri Lankan security men in Colombo in intelligence gathering and bomb-disposal techniques.

President Junius R. Jayawardene Lanka said his government had asked Israel for help in improving its intelligence-gathering operations because of increased terrorist attacks. He put the number of Israeli agents there at fewer than 10 and said they were not involved in combat training.



A Christian woman wept Wednesday after returning home after six months to find that fighting had severely damaged her apartment near the line dividing East and West Beirut.

Lebanese Will Deploy Army in Chuf In Bid to Extend Control Past Beirut

United Press International

BEIRUT — Lebanon's cabinet agreed Wednesday to deploy the Lebanese Army within 10 days in the Chuf hills outside Beirut, which are now controlled largely by Druze Muslim militias.

The deployment in the Chuf would be the first step in extending a peace plan outside the capital.

Adopted last month, the plan led to the withdrawal of Christian and Muslim forces from positions in East and West Beirut and the reopening of passages between the two sectors.

The government hopes the deployment in the Chuf will quell frequent clashes between the Druze and Lebanese Army units, which are composed largely of Christians.

"It was decided to dismantle the confrontation lines as far as Alep," Prime Minister Rashid Karami said after the weekly cabinet session. "But it will be 10 days before the army moves in."

Alep, a Druze village seven miles (11 kilometers) southeast of central Beirut, is on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Mr. Karami also said the Internal Security Forces, a paramilitary police force, would be asked to prepare a plan for the opening of the Beirut-Damascus highway as well as the coastal road south in the Awali River.

The Internal Security Forces are neutral but have been generally ineffective. It had been suggested that the army take over the roads, but the cabinet failed to agree on the idea.

Arguments over extending the peace plan broke out at last week's cabinet session and forced the government to cancel an emergency cabinet meeting on Monday.

The Monday meeting had been set to debate changes in the parliament and in the practice of assigning government posts by religion. A special cabinet session will be held Tuesday to discuss the proposals, Mr. Karami said.

Muslim cabinet ministers agreed that a committee should look into their demands that the government pay 5,000 teachers deprived of

work by the civil war. Mr. Karami said. Two of the ministers had threatened to boycott the cabinet on the issue. Most of the teachers are Muslims.

Israeli soldiers have encircled Aitoun, a village near Sidon in southern Lebanon, with an earth wall to prevent guerrillas from fleeing after attacks on Israeli soldiers, Reuters reported Wednesday from Tel Aviv, quoting military officials.

Using bulldozers, the soldiers left only limited passageways into Aitoun. Guerrillas suspected of attacking an Israeli patrol were believed to have found refuge in the village.

Newspapers in Israel said the measure was regarded as a way to punish villages that give sanctuary to guerrillas.

Israeli soldiers have come under increasingly frequent attacks in southern Lebanon. Officers say the attacks are carried out or aided by local people opposed to the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

Congress Delegates Acclaim Mugabe For Plan on One-Party Marxist State

Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's quest for a one-party Marxist system in Zimbabwe was acclaimed Wednesday by thousands of delegates to the first post-independence congress of his ruling Zimbabwe African National Union.

Mr. Mugabe, the party president, was applauded when he told 6,000 members at the opening session of the five-day congress that he was seeking a mandate for a one-party state after the next general election.

He outlined government programs aimed at consolidating his power and putting the economy on a Marxist path.

"The strategy," Mr. Mugabe said, "will consist of increasing the degree of local ownership and con-

trol of the means of production." He said "the central thrust and objective of government policy has been and remains the achievement of a socialist, egalitarian and fully democratic society in Zimbabwe."

"We seek to transform the inherited economy and existing social relations of production in favor of our workers and peasants," he said.

The party swept to power in independence elections in 1980. It claims that a one-party state would help to unite the people for national development. Mr. Mugabe has justified this aim by saying that it is the only way to unite the country, divided by tribal rivalries.

Opponents say that such a state would result in the loss of all freedoms for those who did not support the ruling party.

In the three-hour opening address, Mr. Mugabe said his party had brought democracy, peace and stability to the former white-ruled Rhodesia since independence.

"We can proudly proclaim that Zimbabwe is truly on the march," he said.

With the support of congress and the electorate, Mr. Mugabe said,

"we shall not doubt proceed towards the full attainment of our political goals, the establishment of a one-party state, and the fulfillment of the socialist revolution."

General elections are due within the next six months under the 1979 independence constitution. But Mr. Mugabe attacked the British-imposed settlement, which effectively rules out constitutional change, and thus the one-party state, until 1990.

He said the constitutional settlement was "intended to limit and constrain our political initiative, not to mention our economic objectives."

Most political observers think Mr. Mugabe will not wait until 1990 if the party now gave him its expected mandate to move toward a one-party state and if it won a bigger share of power in the elections. It now has 58 of the 100 parliamentary seats.

The congress will end Sunday with the adoption of a new party constitution, the election of a 90-member central committee and the appointment of a 15-member Soviet-style politburo.

Israeli Parties Closer, Likud Member Asserts

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other Likud bloc leaders have agreed to join a Labor-led Israeli government under certain conditions, a Likud member said Wednesday.

The formation of a coalition government, which has been considered since an inconclusive general election on July 23, hinges on concessions from the Labor Party in return for Likud support, according to Ezer Olmert, a Likud member of the Knesset, or parliament.

On Sunday, President Chaim Herzog asked the Labor leader, Shimon Peres, to form a government that would include Likud.

Mr. Olmert declined to be specific about possible concessions, saying only, "We will have to split the major positions between the two parties."

"We are ready to participate in the national unity government," he added. "We have set no preconditions, including the possibility of Peres becoming prime minister."

"Not that we are particularly anxious to have him as prime minister, but we are ready to accept it," Mr. Olmert said. "I just came back from a consultation and I heard no other view."

Two Israeli newspapers and offi-

cial Israeli radio quoted unidentified Likud sources as saying that the party was trying to draw out negotiations with Mr. Peres as long as possible, hoping he would be unable to form a government within the 21 days allotted to him.

"All issues will be discussed in the talks — defense, foreign policy, economy and the makeup of the government," a spokesman for Mr. Shamir said Wednesday.

The election left Labor with 44 seats in the 120-member Knesset. Likud got 41 and the remaining seats went to 13 small parties, some of which are demanding major concessions in return for support of either large party.

Labor does not have the assured support of enough small parties for the 61-seat majority it needs to form a government without Likud.

Mr. Shamir does not have that support either but Likud officials think they could get it because more of the small parties are allied to the conservative Likud than to Labor.

■ Papers Criticize Delay
Two Israeli newspapers, the independent Ha'aretz and the Jerusalem Post, expressed anxiety Wednesday over the economy and the slow pace of coalition talks, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

"If the economy continues to march to one drummer and our political system to another, there will soon be nowhere to march to," the Post editorial said.

Ha'aretz said that Likud had not carried out promised budget cuts and that the establishment of a new government with a comprehensive economic plan was now urgent.

WORLD BRIEFS

Tass Mocks U.S. on Racist Letters

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Tass, the Soviet press agency, dismissed on Wednesday charges by the United States that Moscow was behind threatening letters ostensibly sent by the Ku Klux Klan to African and Asian athletes.

Tass was responding to an assertion Monday by the U.S. attorney general, William French Smith, that the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, had forged the letters. The letters threatened violence against competitors at the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

"We have no idea of Mr. Smith's achievements in legal matters," Tass said, "but as far as the concoction of delicious myths goes, he is top of the class. If Mr. Smith has managed to see 'the hand of Moscow' under the white capes of the Ku Klux Klan gangsters, we have every right to hope this is not the end of it and he will regale the world with even funnier stories in the future."

2 Soviet Soldiers End Swiss Detention

BERN (AP) — Two Soviet soldiers captured by Afghan rebels and interned in Switzerland for two years under an international agreement were released Wednesday and returned to the Soviet Union, the Swiss Foreign Office said.

The two were not identified by the Foreign Office or the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, which negotiated the internment accord. Under the agreement, soldiers captured by Afghans fighting Soviet forces are to be interned in Switzerland for two years, or until the end of "hostilities" in Afghanistan.

The first three internees were released in May. The return of two more Soviet prisoners on Wednesday leaves five Russians still interned at the military detention center at Zugerberg, south of Zurich.

Ex-Astronaut Wins Senate Primary

DETROIT (AP) — Jack Loumsa, a former astronaut, has won Michigan's Republican primary election for a U.S. Senate seat. Mr. Loumsa won more than 60 percent of the vote Tuesday to defeat a former congressman, Jim Dorn. Mr. Loumsa will run against Senator Carl Levin, a Democrat, in November.

In Missouri, the attorney general and lieutenant governor will run against each other to succeed Governor Christopher Bond, a Republican, who was prohibited by state law from seeking a third term. In primaries, Lieutenant Governor Kenneth Rothman defeated six Democratic rivals, and Attorney General John Ashcroft defeated a Republican challenger and a perennial candidate.

A convicted felon, Alex Fazzino, also won a Missouri House primary election, which he described as a decision by a "jury of my peers." In the Democratic primary two weeks after he was convicted of extorting money in return for a legislative favor on a bill, Mr. Fazzino easily won his bid to seek a ninth consecutive term. He has no Republican opposition but first must face sentencing of up to 20 years in prison.

Indonesia Starts Spy Trial of Colonel

JAKARTA (Reuters) — An Indonesian naval officer went on trial Wednesday on charges of selling secret documents to the Soviet Union, a court spokesman said.

The officer, Lieutenant Colonel Johannes Batista Sudaryanto, 49, was arrested in a restaurant in February 1982. The prosecution charged that he had given 10 rolls of film to the Soviet military attaché in Jakarta and that he had received five million rupiah (about \$5,000), a camera and a radio in return for vital military documents.

The officer was accused of having passed information about the Indonesian Navy and Marine Corps, as well as results of a U.S.-Indonesian survey of the Makassar Straits between the Pacific and Indian oceans. After Colonel Sudaryanto was arrested, Indonesia expelled the military attaché and closed the Jakarta office of the Soviet airline Aeroflot.

Marcos Says Terrorists Killed 4,922

MANILA (UPI) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines said Wednesday that 2,320 soldiers and 2,602 civilians have been killed in terrorist attacks by Communist rebels since 1981. Sabotage efforts have caused more than \$16 million in damage, he added.

In a nationally televised speech, Mr. Marcos said that insurgency had grown since the lifting three years ago of martial law. He accused local and foreign organizations of helping the insurgents, but did not give details.

The government is fighting Muslim separatists on the southern island of Mindanao and the 6,000-strong New People's Army, the armed branch of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines. Church leaders said the disclosure could signal a new crackdown, although Mr. Marcos said in July that martial law would not be reinstated for the time being.

Brazil's Opposition Names Candidate

BRASILIA (Reuters) — Brazil's main opposition party formally joined with a dissident faction of the governing Social Democratic Party on Wednesday to contest presidential elections in January.

Leaders of the opposition Democratic Movement Party and about 60 defectors, known as the Liberal Front, chose Tancredio Neves, governor of Minas Gerais state, as their candidate to replace President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and end 20 years of military rule. An electoral college is to choose the president.

U.S., Uganda Discuss Aid Suspension

WASHINGTON (AP) — The governments of Uganda and the United States have begun discussing Kampala's decision to suspend a \$100,000 U.S. military aid program, following remarks by U.S. officials on the alleged deterioration of human rights in Uganda.

But Alan Romberg, the State Department's deputy spokesman, said Wednesday that diplomatic efforts have been hampered by faulty communications between Washington and Kampala because of a power outage in the Ugandan capital.

Ugandan officials announced the suspension of the program on Tuesday. They cited, among other complaints, critical comments by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights. He is scheduled to testify on Capitol Hill on the subject Thursday.

Retrial Opens in War Crime Case

DUSSELDORF, West Germany (AP) — A new trial opened Wednesday for a former SS sergeant accused of administering lethal injections to 11 prisoners in a World War II concentration camp in the Soviet Union. Hans-Günther Wisner, 67, is charged with murdering at least two prisoners and playing a role in selecting another for execution while he was working from 1943 to 1944 as an orderly at a concentration camp in Riga, Latvia.

A Düsseldorf court sentenced Mr. Wisner last year to six years in prison on charges involving the extermination of 31 prisoners at Riga. He appealed to a higher court, which returned the case to the lower tribunal, saying the jury had not fully considered the fact that Mr. Wisner had to carry out orders by his superiors. All but three counts were thrown out for lack of evidence in the new trial.

Saudi King, Swiss Settle Complaint

GENEVA (Reuters) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has paid an undisclosed sum to neighbors of his Geneva villa who claimed damages for inconvenience caused by building work, lawyers from the king and his neighbors said Wednesday.

The out-of-court settlement led to the withdrawal of a civil complaint seeking 450,000 Swiss francs (about \$220,000) for inconvenience as a result of noise, dust and Sunday work that the neighbors said they suffered during the building of the 27-room lakeside home.

The neighbors also claimed disturbance from cameras peering into their homes, all-night security floodlights and electronic devices that interfered with television reception. King Fahd has yet to visit his new home, which took four years to build.

For the Record

About 600 Argentine policemen ended an eight-day mutiny over pay and surrendered to federal forces in San Miguel de Tucuman on Wednesday. It was not immediately clear whether their demands had been met.

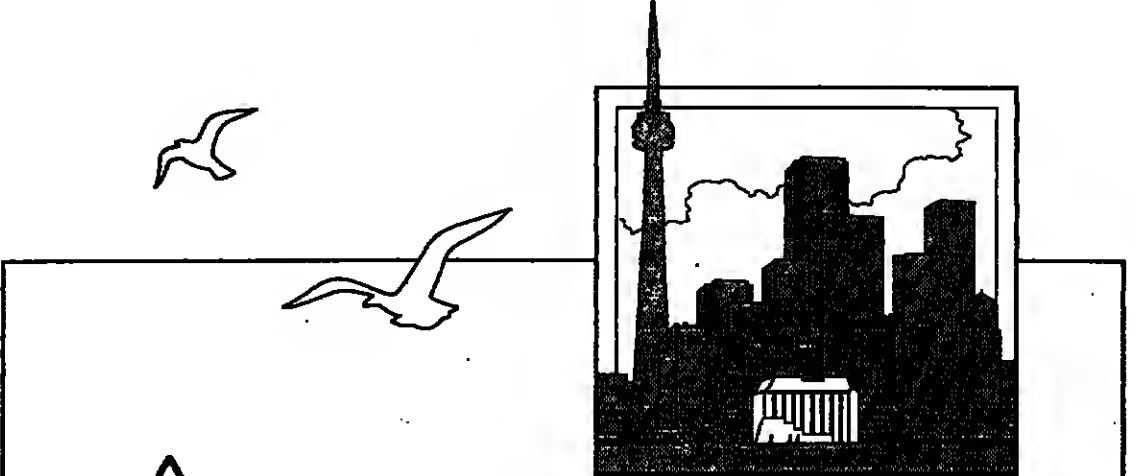
New York State will end the current fiscal year with a \$124-million surplus, making significant cuts in state taxes likely, according to Governor Mario M. Cuomo. He credited a thriving economy that has increased state revenues.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency said Wednesday it would make a preliminary decision by the end of this month on whether to order seven states in the Middle West to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, a precursor of acid rain.

Tanzania will be the host for a meeting of the Socialist International on Sept. 4 and 5 in the northern resort town of Arusha, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

Canada and the United States signed an agreement Wednesday that is expected to improve mail service across the border.

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Bush Ready For Debate With Ferraro

White House Abandons Strategy of Avoidance

By Lou Cannon and Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — White House officials, shifting strategy, now say that Vice President George Bush is "ready and willing" to debate Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

Reflecting the new stance, one Republican official said Tuesday that Mr. Bush was in a "no-win situation," while another said that Mr. Bush's apparent reluctance to debate his opponent had become "an issue in itself, a media issue."

Mr. Bush, campaigning in Idaho, also indicated a willingness to debate.

"If there is a debate between the president and Walter Mondale," said Peter Teedy, Mr. Bush's press secretary, "there's going to be a debate between the vice president and Ms. Ferraro, and the man who will make that decision is George Bush."

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said last week that President Ronald Reagan was committed to debating Walter F. Mondale but that no commitment had been made to a vice-presidential debate.

In Santa Barbara on Tuesday, a White House official who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said: "Mr. Bush will not shy away from a debate. The president is ready and willing for him to debate. They talked about it at lunch."

The lunch, held Monday at Mr. Reagan's mountaintop ranch, was a private political strategy session. It produced conflicting statements on taxes from Mr. Reagan, who said he had "ruled out any plans for a tax increase" in 1985, and from Mr. Bush, who said that tax increases were still an "option" for the president if economic conditions changed.

One of the president's strategists called Mr. Bush's press conference Monday "a disaster."

The vice president's performance increased the concerns of some Reagan strategists about Mr. Bush's abilities as a debater. One strategist said that Mr. Reagan remains "well aware" that he nailed down the 1980 Republican presidential nomination in a debate with Mr. Bush in Nashua, New Hampshire.

Despite these misgivings, Republican strategists were said to have concluded that Mr. Bush would appear even weaker if he avoided a face-to-face meeting with Ms. Ferraro or if Mr. Reagan appeared to be losing confidence in him.

Ferraro Is Accused

Steven V. Roberts of The New York Times reported from Washington:

A law firm with ties to conservative Republicans accused Ms. Ferraro on Tuesday of violating the Ethics in Government Act by not providing details of her husband's financial activities since her election to Congress six years ago.

The complaint against her was filed with the House ethics committee by the Washington Legal Foundation, which describes itself as a "conservative public interest law firm."

The organization held a press conference in a Capitol Hill room that had been arranged by the House Republican Study Committee, a group that includes many of the Republican Party's outspoken conservatives.

Ms. Ferraro called the assertion "an attempt to politically embarrass me." She added, "I'm not embarrassed."

Congressional Democrats are privately expressing concern, however, that Ms. Ferraro's finances could prove to be an irritating issue. On Tuesday, she repeated a promise to file a complete account of her finances within the next 10 days, including the business dealings of her husband, John A. Zaccaro, a real estate trader and manager in New York.

John Russell, a spokesman, said the Justice Department would have no comment because the complaint from the legal foundation had not been received.

N.Y. Panel Says 6,500 Doctors Are Unlicensed

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A special committee appointed by Governor Mario M. Cuomo to investigate counterfeit medical diplomas has reported that 6,500 unlicensed doctors "whose credentials and qualifications are unknown to the state" were treating patients in New York hospitals.

The committee did not estimate how many of the 6,500 were unqualified to practice medicine. Doctors are not licensed to practice medicine in New York until they complete their hospital residency programs, a process that generally takes several years.

The committee also reported Tuesday that the screening of doctors' credentials by state and national agencies was inadequate in the face of an increasing influx into New York state of graduates of unaccredited medical schools.

Mr. Cuomo has ordered state agencies to crack down on unlicensed doctors, particularly graduates of foreign medical schools.



KILLER ALLIGATOR — Police and bystanders in Port St. Lucie, Florida, inspect a 12-foot alligator that killed an 11-year-old boy who was swimming in the St. Lucie River. The alligator was shot and killed by police as it tried to swim away with the boy.

Mondale, After Criticism, Drops Vow To Fire Reagan's Rights Appointees

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale is backing away from a vow he made in the primary campaign to dismiss President Ronald Reagan's appointees to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Aides to Mr. Mondale clarified his intentions Tuesday, a day after the commission's chairman, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., sharply criticized Mr. Mondale's positions on civil rights. Mr. Pendleton, a Republican, was appointed by Mr. Reagan.

During the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr. Mondale often accused the Reagan administration of having "trashed" the Civil Rights Commission. He would then add: "I've got a plan. First, I'm going to fire everybody they've hired. And then I'm going to hire everybody they've fired."

The commission, a bipartisan eight-member federal agency, has admonished Mr. Mondale for failing to show "respect for the independence of this body."

A 1983 law reconstituting the commission said members may be removed by the president "only for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office." Last October, before the law was passed, Mr. Reagan dismissed three commission members who had harshly criticized his civil rights policies.

Two of the three, Mary Frances Berry and Blandina Cardenas Ramirez, were reappointed to the commission by Congress as part of a compromise to end a long-running conflict with the White House over the panel's independence. Under the new law, Congress appoints half the commissioners and the president appoints half.

Donald J. Foley, deputy press secretary of the Mondale campaign, said Tuesday that the Democratic nominee "is aware of the law and fully intends to live within it."

He said Mr. Mondale believes "the integrity of the commission was destroyed by the wholesale firing" of commission members. But, Mr. Foley added, "he does not intend his remarks to be construed as a pledge to do away with the jobs of the people whom Reagan appointed."

Mr. Pendleton said Monday that Mr. Mondale assumed "that denials of opportunity are always due to discrimination and that the way to give people opportunity is to give them government-subsidized jobs or training, which I think is a way to keep blacks down on the plantation. It keeps you on bondage."

He said Reagan policies encouraged blacks to be economically independent.

Other commission members said that Mr. Pendleton was speaking for himself.

Maxine Isaacs, a spokesman for Mr. Mondale, said Tuesday that Mr. Pendleton's comments were "patronizing and insulting" to blacks. "Walter Mondale is very proud of his civil rights record and will stand it up against the record of anyone else including Ronald Reagan, who has no record at all in defense of civil rights," she said.

As a senator, Mr. Mondale was a leader of the bipartisan liberal bloc that won passage of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, which prohibited certain forms of discrimination in housing. In 1975, he led efforts to change Senate rules so it would be easier to end filibusters, which had often been used to block action on civil rights bills.

Tax Issue Catches Reagan on Defensive

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — To the surprise of some of his supporters, President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign has been thrown on the defensive and caught up in apparent contradictions over the issue of raising taxes to reduce the federal deficit.

Two weeks ago the president's top aides seemed delighted by the unusual statement of Walter F. Mondale that he would raise taxes if elected president. A senior White House official predicted then that Mr. Reagan would easily dismiss the Democratic presidential nominee's contention that the president would also raise taxes in 1985.

The day after Mr. Mondale made his assertion in his acceptance speech in San Francisco, a senior White House aide said that the Reagan campaign had just been handed a wonderful gift: an opportunity to hammer at one of Mr. Reagan's favorite messages.

White House officials maintained Tuesday that their basic point was still getting across. "We still think the impression is out there that Ronald Reagan doesn't want to raise taxes, and Walter Mondale does want to raise taxes," said a presidential aide.

But the White House was struggling to deal with the contradictions left by statements Monday from Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush.

At his ranch in the mountains near here, the vacationing president then said he had "no plans for, nor will I allow any plans for, a tax increase" next year. Yet Mr. Bush said shortly afterward that raising taxes was an option that had to be considered.

"Any president would keep options open," the vice president said. In a frank effort to avoid calling attention to what some Republicans said was an embarrassing situation for the president, spokesmen for both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush refused Tuesday to amplify the comments of the two leaders.

Several factors suggest that Mr.

Mondale's gamble in pledging to raise taxes may keep the Reagan campaign on the defensive.

Mr. Mondale's statement exposed basic divisions in the Republican Party, and in some respects within the Reagan administration.

NEWS ANALYSIS

over whether tax increases are necessary to close a deficit projected to be in excess of \$200 billion a year for the years ahead.

Both David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Martin S. Feldstein, the recently departed chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, are known to consider that the deficit cannot be eliminated without a tax increase, even with the most optimistic economic projections, and key Republicans in the Senate agree.

White House aides have suggested in private that if Mr. Reagan is re-elected, they expect a package deal similar to the one Congress passed this year and in 1982, in

which the Democrats agreed to some spending cuts and the Republicans agreed to some tax increases.

Such speculation has indicated that some tax increases would be inevitable, a conclusion that Mr. Mondale apparently sought to bring into the open.

In anticipation of just such a deal in 1985, Mr. Reagan asked Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to undertake a major study of the tax code and suggest proposals to "simplify" the tax system. The Treasury study was announced by the president in his State of the Union Message in January.

The study has become a target for Mr. Mondale, since by definition it will include proposals to eliminate some taxes and to propose or increase others.

The president has said he opposes tax increases in principle but has felt constrained to outline conditions under which he would consider them — mainly, if he were convinced that domestic spending has been cut to the limit.

However, he has refused to say what spending cuts he would propose if re-elected. His budget for the fiscal year 1985 even called for rescinding some of the cuts he proposed earlier because his advisers feared they would be used against him in the election campaign.

The president was careful before this week to pledge only that he would propose no increases in personal income taxes if re-elected, leaving open the possibility that he might propose some other form of tax revision. This was the message of his radio address on Saturday.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan in a statement said unequivocally for the first time that he had no plans for "a tax increase," not simply a personal income tax increase.

His denial was significant because there are several members of the administration who advocate tax revisions. Mr. Stockman has proposed consideration of a "flat tax," or single tax rate, and Treasury Secretary Regan is known to be intrigued by the idea.

Reagan Has Not Fully Ruled Out Tax Increase, Aide Says

Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan has not ruled out the possibility of signing a bill to increase taxes as long as it does not deal with personal income taxes, a White House official says.

A senior White House official, who did not want to be identified, said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan's position on the tax issue contained these points:

- He would not propose a tax increase next year.

- He would veto any bill that raised personal income tax rates. But that is the only type of tax increase he has unequivocally promised to veto.

- He would sign a bill to increase other taxes only if he felt that all unnecessary government spending had been cut and there still was not

enough revenue to balance the budget.

In Washington on Wednesday, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan denied that the Reagan administration is secretly planning a tax increase as Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential nominee,

contends, The Associated Press reported.

[Mr. Reagan declined to challenge Mr. Mondale by name but said bluntly, "Any and all talk of tax increases by this administration — secret or otherwise — is untrue and unfounded."]



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'Bloodletting' at American Red Cross: New President Cuts the Staff by 25%

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An American Red Cross national headquarters here, the bloodletting these days has nothing to do with donors.

Richard F. Schubert, who took over as Red Cross president 20 months ago, is carrying out a broad reorganization under which the staff is being cut from 1,022 to 774. All employees are being forced to apply for new positions if they want to stay, and all jobs have been opened to outside applicants.

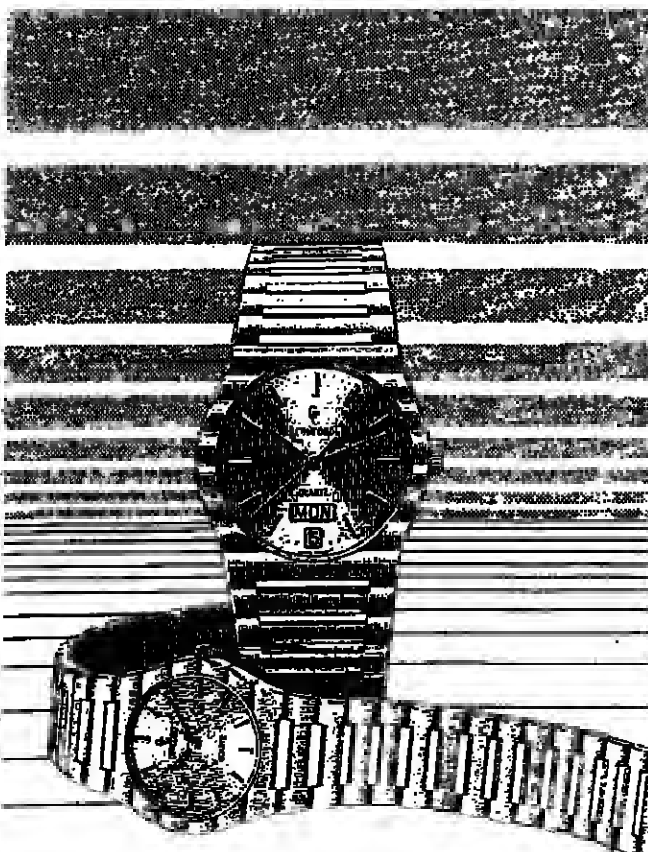
Staff members seeking top managerial jobs have been told to write essays listing "the key criteria, as you understand them, for doing this job well" and how they would "go about fulfilling these criteria." Longtime secretaries are being required to pass typing and shorthand tests.

Sixty percent of the old jobs have been redefined or abolished. The changes follow a \$2-million study of organization and efficiency, financed partly with \$1.4 million saved by eliminating 1983 cost-of-living pay increases.

Mr. Schubert, a former president of Bethlehem Steel Corp. and undersecretary of labor in the Nixon and Ford administrations, described the reorganization as unprecedented in American corporate history, but insisted it was necessary. He said the agency had become inefficient and faced a deficit of \$2 million on its \$56.7-million national budget. And he said the reorganization would save up to \$2.4 million.

Mr. Schubert, 47, noted that employees who were dismissed or offered positions at much lower pay levels would receive severance pay of up to 30 weeks' wages for 20 years' service. He said he firmly believes that "in all personnel matters the Golden Rule pertains."

But Margaret Owen, 48, a nine-year veteran of Red Cross work, said the reorganization had created such anxiety that some workers joked self-consciously, "Dick Schubert only practices the first half of the Golden Rule. 'Do unto others.'"



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Bad Population Politics

Delegates to the second International Conference on Population, under way in Mexico City, can take note of some progress in the past decade, while planning to meet a continuing crisis in the remaining years of the century. Since the first United Nations-sponsored meeting in Bucharest 10 years ago, there has been a measurable and important decline in the rate of population growth, not only in the developed world but in some poorer countries as well. Mexico is a good example of both the progress and the problems.

Ten years ago Mexico's population was growing at a rate of 3.3 percent. Now, because the country has devoted resources and energy to population planning, the growth rate is only 2.6 percent. Unfortunately, even at this rate its population will double in the next 26 years, in part because death rates have been declining.

In countries that have less successful programs, the situation is already critical. Forty-two percent of all children under age 5 suffer from malnutrition; in the Third World, one in 10 die before their first birthday. One-fourth of the world's families live in makeshift shelter. A billion people lack clean drinking water, and 2 billion have no basic sanitation facilities.

In light of these statistics, and of projections recently published by the World Bank that can conservatively be described as frightening,

what is the responsibility of the United States? Traditionally it has provided leadership, resources, teachers and health experts to this international effort. But the position advocated in Mexico City by Reagan administration delegates heralds a change. Although U.S. law already prohibits the expenditure of any U.S. aid money for abortions, the Reagan administration would go far beyond this restriction, cutting off all funds to any organization — the International Planned Parenthood Federation, for example — that uses other money for abortion programs. Because many of these groups are dependent on U.S. support, a withdrawal of funds would severely restrict the very programs that the Reagan administration sees as an acceptable alternative to abortion.

U.S. delegates go also with the message that if the free-enterprise system is allowed to work, there will be sufficient economic growth to forestall crisis. Robert McNamara, former president of the World Bank, rightly assesses this naive and dangerous theory: "Americans will be laughed out of the conference if they stress that theme. It's absurd."

It is tragic that domestic political pressures have threatened U.S. commitment to international population assistance at a time when Third World countries need U.S. help most.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Misleading Indicators

The U.S. government's index of "leading economic indicators" dropped nine-tenths of 1 percent in June — the first drop in almost two years, some news reports said. True, but misleading. The index is a composite of 12 monthly statistics that can foretell trends. Claims for unemployment insurance, for instance, predict shifts in unemployment. New building permits signal future construction. When all 12 numbers are blended and the index rises or falls consistently, it is saying that general activity will rise or fall.

When the index reverses direction for a few months, turning up in recession or down in a boom, it is signaling change. One month's reversal is meaningless (also in the case of the erratic uptick in July's unemployment). The "leading" index often bobs up and down after a boom or recession is more than a year old.

Besides, it is routinely revised. In the year before June, four minus months were revised into pluses; March swung from minus 1.1 to

plus 0.3 percent. That is because the index is first published four weeks after a month's end, without two of the 12 components — inventories and loan activity.

Why doesn't the Commerce Department wait for final numbers? That would take three or four more weeks — too long for impatient planners, forecasters and the media. As is, the leading indicators only signaled the last recession by a hair; it began three months after the index started pointing down. But the index has signaled one recession 23 months in advance.

No economist relies on any single statistic for the whole picture, and most wait to see three months of this index before calling a trend. But the heightened attention that this statistic gets warrants its perfection. With recovery now 20 months old and an election at stake, the American economy attracts global interest. Steady but slower growth is desirable. Misleading indicators will not detect it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Notable, Notorious, Gone

Among the memorable Welshmen created by Shakespeare is the crackbrained mystic, Owen Glendower of "Henry IV," who claims, among other things, the power to "call spirits from the vasty deep." To which his ally in arms, Hotspur, replies sarcastically, "But will they come when you do call for them?"

For Richard Burton, the flamboyant Welsh actor who died last Sunday at age 58, the magic did come forth quite often when he called it, although certainly not nearly so many times as he set foot on stage or before the camera. A brilliant stage actor, he joined the westward parade of British writers and actors that has been going on fairly steadily since Hollywood was invented, and in doing so, many of his critics said, he failed to fulfill his promise. But he did not fail to make a dent.

Two marriages to Elizabeth Taylor and legends of bouts of drinking punctuated a screen and stage career that would have been notable even without the notoriety, encompassing as it did some truly great performances as well as some dismal ones. "He chose a rather mad way of throwing away his theater career, but obviously he became very famous and a world

figure through being a film star," said Sir John Gielgud. Said Mr. Burton once: "I rather like my reputation . . . that of a spoiled genius, it's rather an attractive image."

But a rakish image of the sort that pleased Mr. Burton takes its toll, and in his later performances he often appeared as a puffy-faced caricature of his younger and riveting self. One thing he did not lose was the voice, a voice that stays in the mind when most else about his acting has gone out of it. He recorded some Shakespeare, and it may be one of his finer moments. His portrayal of Coriolanus on record, in which this son of a Welsh coal miner plays with perfect icy disdain the aristocratic Roman military hero who cannot bring himself to make the slightest gesture to please the mob, brings a special dimension to a play whose lines, coming from a less convincing actor, could sound ridiculous in these democratic times. Unlike Coriolanus, Mr. Burton made his concessions to the popular taste, but like him he wore his flaws on his toga and he did things on a memorable scale.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Pakistani Fear of Encirclement

There is no need to be an American "hawk" to appreciate the very real danger to Pakistan by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Moral condemnation of the rape of an independent nation and the economic difficulties involved in integrating more than 3 million refugees are at present only secondary considerations. The proximity of Russian forces, underscored by repeated violations of Pakistan's airspace and taken in conjunction with the close contacts between Moscow and Delhi, have created a fear of encirclement that pins Pakistan's armed forces to its Indian and Afghan frontiers and inhibits the country's foreign policy activities, notably the application of pressure on Iran to end the Gulf war. All these factors

are given extra weight by the fact that Islamabad can no longer rely on Chinese backing as it could in the 60s and 70s.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Romania: Time Out for Medals

Whatever the motivation, the Romanian presence at the Los Angeles Olympic Games should be welcomed. But let us not forget that Romania is still part of the Soviet bloc and likely to remain so for some time, albeit reluctantly. Its "independence" is a heavily qualified one, and would not be permitted to go beyond the gaffing stage in a really critical moment in East-West relations.

— Irene Vianu and Raymond Vianu, writing in The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR AUG. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Wall Street and the Tariff Bill
NEW YORK — The country breathes more freely now that Congress has dispersed, and Wall Street is convinced that the revised tariff will cause no dislocation of business. Traders who "sold on the good news" when the passage of the bill was announced [on Aug. 5] were compelled to repurchase. The provision to the Tariff Bill for an issue of Panama Canal bonds excites an alarm, as it is expected that none will be issued for some time and that when they are offered precautions will be taken in prevent an unsettlement of values. There is agitation against the provision of the bill which imposes a 1 percent tax upon the income of private business corporations. Still will be brought to test the constitutionality of the law.

1934: Liners' Logs on Sea Serpents
PARIS — Still seeking publicity but as elusive about it as Greta Garbo, the sea monster, which may be the Loch Ness serpent or a jealous rival, has again been heard from. Two trans-Atlantic liners have come within hailing distance of it. Officers of the Cuba sighted it 800 miles off the Azores. Part of the ship's log read: "It was approximately 25 meters long, four or five meters high, with a small head and a long neck, with two bumps on its back." The Mauretania's log read: "We sighted a sea serpent approximately 60 feet long. It was deep black and had a long, flat head. There were four humps on its back." Only in the number of humps do the accounts disagree, but what is a bump or two among sea serpents?

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Population: What Incentive for the Decision-Makers?

By Brij Khindaria

GENEVA — The world's population has doubled to 4.8 billion since 1950, adding 2.5 billion people in less than a generation. If present trends continue, the figure will be close to 10 billion within two more generations. Such growth could perpetuate poverty in most of the developing countries, which already have nearly a billion destitute people, including 150 million in famine conditions.

The import needs of developing countries in cereals alone would jump to 250 million metric tons by the year 2000 from 105 million currently, and the number of people denied two square meals a day would rise by a third.

These alarming forecasts by the World Bank and United Nations experts are the backdrop to the 150-nation International Conference on Population being held in Mexico City from Aug. 6 to 13.

Within 70 years, Third World countries may contain 8.5 billion people, up from today's 3.8 billion, but they would share barely 20 percent of the world's production.

The potentially dire consequences for world peace and political stability of such poverty and population growth are undeniable. The World Bank's warning is clear. "Inaction today could mean that more drastic steps, less compatible with individual choice and freedom, will seem necessary tomorrow."

There is a real risk that the opportunity offered by the Mexico City conference will be lost.

to slow population growth," the bank says in its latest annual report.

The 85 recommendations before the Mexico City conference are aimed mainly at making birth control an integral part of the development strategies of developing countries. The key proposal asks governments to ensure that couples have "a voluntary and free choice in accordance with cultural values."

However, implementing some of the recommendations may be beyond the capacities of the countries most in need. The genius of harassed clerks in any government would be taxed by having to translate into specific actions such open-ended jargon as "an integrated approach taking into account interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development."

Rising numbers of destitute infants cannot be prevented even if the increase of births were to be miraculously cut down to 1 percent from the current 2-to-4-percent levels in developing countries. More destitution can be prevented only by vigorous measures to raise Third World living standards alongside efforts to stabilize populations so that they do not grow significantly. The World Bank estimates that, failing such measures, world population will not stabilize until the year 2150, when it will have hit 11 billion.

There is a real risk that the opportunity offered by the Mexico City conference to attack the most critical aspects of population

growth will be lost. One reason is the heavy reliance on government intervention rather than on motivating people by creating conditions in which having large families becomes unnecessary. Another is the reluctance of Western governments to increase aid for Third World economic development.

The central issue in voluntary birth control is that of incentives. Couples must be persuaded to forego the private gain of having another child in favor of the gain to society of not having one. But incentives work only if those at whom they are aimed see a long-term benefit in allowing themselves to be enticed.

The government in India has tried giving gifts to those who accept sterilization. The French government offers cash and medals to those who agree to have large families. Neither has been able to make men and women against their own personal judgments.

There is a line beyond which reliance on government intervention does not work. If this second conference is to prove more effective than the first, it needs to step across that line to involve the real decision-makers.

International Herald Tribune.

Hong Kong, Singapore

HONG KONG and Singapore are testimony to the better quality of life that can be realized through a combination of sensible policies for both economic growth and population size. As those countries began their development processes, they recognized the need for a "safety net" in the form of family planning, so that future human growth would not negate hard-earned economic gains. Today they are two of only four developing countries that have achieved replacement-level fertility.

The Family Planning Association of Hong Kong has been operating birth control clinics since 1950. Intensified voluntary family planning has contributed heavily to a decline in the birthrate from 40 per thousand people in 1956 to the current 16 per thousand. More than 90 percent of Hong Kong's married women of reproductive age use some method of family planning, according to the most recent surveys.

Back in the 1960s, the government of Singapore reached the conclusion, in the words of President Lee Kuan Yew, that unless the population explosion could be checked "all other efforts in health, education and economic development would come to naught, because each time you are climbing up the tree, you reach a greasy patch and you slip down again."

Singapore considered its population problem serious enough to warrant the use of disincentives. Hospital delivery fees rise with the number of children so that the birth of a third child can cost twice as much as the first. There is no paid maternity leave after the second child. And while the first two children in a family are allowed to attend nearby schools, the third child may be bused. President Lee attributes the decline in Singapore's average of less than two children per family to these measures.

Overpopulation exacerbates poverty and unemployment in a great number of developing countries. "Poverty and rapid population growth reinforce each other," says World Bank President A.W. Clausen. "The international community

has no alternative but to cooperate, with a sense of urgency, in an effort to slow population growth if development is to be achieved."

About 80 percent of people in the developing world live in countries that see their birthrates as too high. Many of these countries, such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, Haiti and Ethiopia, are so desperately poor and their quality of life is deteriorating at such a rate that they cannot be compared even remotely with Hong Kong or Singapore. Without a substantial slowdown in their population growth, the outlook for breaking their continuing cycles of poverty is virtually hopeless.

— Werner Fornas, president of the Washington-based Population Institute, commenting to the International Herald Tribune.

A Different Tune

CASPAR Weinberger, then secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, led the U.S. delegation to the 1974 population conference in Bucharest. His message was quite different from

the one the present administration has crafted. "Rapid population growth makes development more difficult in many countries," Mr. Weinberger said. "Immediate consumption diverts resources from social and economic improvement. Importation of food depletes limited foreign exchange. The number of children for whom basic education cannot be provided continues to increase. Chronic and growing underemployment and unemployment are becoming more tragic for individuals and more serious for nations."

The new policy ignores those concerns, charging that overlooks the real problem — bad economic policies. The theme is consistent with Mr. Reagan's fondness for government-bashing. But in an international forum that message will come across as a heavy-handed condemnation of governments that America expects to be its friends. And the message will be delivered by a delegation notably lacking in persons with experience of the population pressures Third World nations face.

— Sara Engman, writing in The Baltimore Evening Sun.

Now a 'Weapons Culture' in America: Arms Spending Can Smother Dissent

By Paul Loeb

SEATTLE — A record U.S. military budget is emerging from fitful Senate-House negotiations. Scarcely noticed is a peril of that nearly \$300-billion annual investment: Will the mandate that it represents jeopardize Americans' freedom to address the most urgent issues of our time? What if these unprecedented expenditures choked off individuals and communities to reflexive support of further weapons escalation?

Granted, the men and women who build the MX components, serve on the Trident subs, assemble the helicopter gunships destined for El Salvador or South Korea, and research "Star Wars" laser weapons do so for comprehensible reasons. Many believe that they are serving their country. The work can offer learning and advancement; or, as Robert Oppenheimer said in describing the creation of the hydrogen bomb, it can be a "technically sweet" challenge. If nothing else, it's a job.

But can the military complex and its subsidiary economies be considered neutral forces in a culture? Or do they inevitably suppress even discussion challenging their role? Consider Washington state's Hanford complex, which has produced

half the plutonium for America's warheads. Two years ago a nascent peace group emerged in a neighboring community, led by the wife of a skilled microwave engineer at the facility. Hanford's dependence on the military structure made even the most modest public dissent on the arms race an intolerable threat. The engineer's superiors soon began asking him about his wife's activity.

Co-workers, fearing aspersions of disloyalty, stopped joining him at lunch. Security personnel who had searched his car perhaps twice a year as the routine required, now inspected it nearly every week. Others in the peace group also reported harassment; one was fired. Many were ostracized by friends and neighbors.

It is tempting to write off such reaction as inevitable, simply human nature. Of course Hanford defends its own and supports each new warhead system. So we expect peace leaflets to line the bulletin boards of Rockwell or McDonnell Douglas? No more than we expect even sympathetic members of Congress to accept Texas Senator John Tower's flip an-

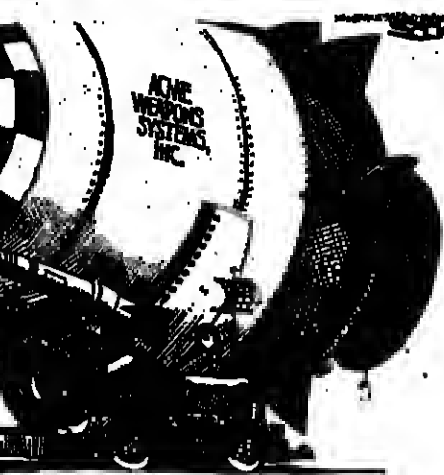
equal challenge to critics of military spending: Begin the cutting in their own home districts' pork barrels.

Yet whether in wholly dependent communities like Hanford's, or in single plants in more diverse metropolitan areas, ordinary citizens are choosing to expand domains in which social, economic and sometimes legal sanctions prohibit questioning — in which employees are quarantined from debate by firebreaks of job loss, fear and security mystique.

To a degree, employees' relations with these institutions resemble those of any citizen silenced by immense bureaucratic forces in an age when the world seems rarely under our control. We can understand why our bumper stickers on their cars: A third of the local economy depends on the big naval complex that serves as the Atlantic fleet's home port.

The weapons culture demands loyalty not only to its employees but also of the community that benefits from the military presence. Absence of loyalty is equated with disloyalty to the home team, even treason.

Military workers often argue that, because of their proximity to the



'And we'll even give you a warranty on it, General — all parts guaranteed five years or for the first three minutes of a thermonuclear war, whichever comes first.'

weapons, they know something about the stakes in using them — arcane information denied to the rest of us. Perhaps. One need not condemn them to recognize that their institutions leave scant room for addressing the fundamental issues of war and peace that citizens in the civilian world are at last beginning to examine — or to recognize that the shroud of enforced silence extends beyond these facilities to those who depend on their subsidiary economies.

The public debate curves largely around these institutions as if they were islands in a stream. Why should individuals risk ill-will by involving themselves in even the slightest dissent? Isn't it easier to accede, comply and keep misgivings private?

Let us agree that we live in a time when citizens face choices of unprecedented consequence and that we will have to address them as individuals, in communities and as a nation. Americans should examine the manner in which the manifold components of the Reagan budget invite reckless intervention, drain productive livelihood and push our species toward greater hair-trigger jeopardy.

And do we really imagine that those who earn their living in the weapons economy can do so without tremendous constraint on their thought and action? Is expanding this domain of constraint a beneficial goal? How will further militarization affect the culture we inhabit?

The writer is author of "Nuclear Culture, a Study of Atomic Weapons Workers." He contributes this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What About Women?

Recent articles — "U.S. Revises Aid Policy on Birth Control" by Bill Keller (July 14), "The Case for Family Planning" by Robert Rowen (July 20) and the editorials "Yes to Family Planning" (July 14) and "Population Planning" (June 22) — are critics of the White House position paper on population. I agree with the conclusion that family planning programs should be supported, but the arguments in favor are often weak.

Simplistic, either/or arguments about population control vs. economic development as cause of or cure for poverty are meaningless unless put in the context of specific socioeconomic situations and unless income distribution is measured.

The articles and editorials do not seriously address the abortion issue, which motivated the Reagan administration's position. What is most curious, however, is that there is not one word about women.

Hundreds of thousands of women die each year from illegal abortions performed by untrained persons in unsanitary conditions; and untold numbers more suffer from related infections for years afterward. Millions risk illegal abortion because they have no access to safe abortions, nor to safe and effective contraception.

Poor women are dying from complications of pregnancy and childbirth — deaths which could have been prevented. The World Health Organization estimates that rates are 250-to-1,000 per 100,000 live births in parts of the developing world, whereas they are closer to 10-to-20 per 100,000 in developed countries. The deaths result from bad health and malnutrition, linked with excessive pregnancies; and they reflect the interrelated conditions of women's poverty and low status.

Poor women, too, are the targets of population control programs. They suffer from negative effects of contraceptives and die from abuses of sterilization. They face agonizing threats from husbands and families for violating social customs.

It is poor women, the vast majority of women in the Third World, whose situations have become worse because of the types of economic development policies and population control policies implemented in their countries, assisted by the U.S. government and the World Bank — policies which are designed and carried out without women's involvement and without regard for their needs.

Let us hope that the Mexico City conference focuses on ways to improve existing contraceptives and to ensure women's access to safe, effective and acceptable family planning methods. The conference should also promote equitable development for the benefit of the whole population — women, children and men.

VICTORIA HAMMER, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Viewed From the Moon

In "Chinese Farmers Asked to Return Great Wall" (July 25), Christopher S. Wren calls the wall the only man-made structure visible from the moon. True, it is more than 2,000 kilometers long, and something that long should be easy to see from 384,000 kilometers away. But it is only four to six meters wide — the equivalent of a human hair on the far side of a football field. If the wall had been seen by astronauts on the moon, it would certainly not be the only man-made object in sight. The Suez Canal is 120 meters wide. Most major highways are at least six meters wide.

FRANK L. GROSSMANN, Kewau.

Battle Under Way for Afrikaners' Soul

Rightists Seek to Regain Control, Block Establishment's Easing of Apartheid

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

PRETORIA, South Africa — A stately stone mansion in an eastern suburb of this capital city has become the headquarters of a crusade to recreate South African history.

There, under the watchful gaze of a watercolor portrait of apartheid's chief evangelist and architect, the late Hendrik Verwoerd, members of a new generation are

the rulers of the National Party have usurped.

In the close-knit, deeply religious, ancestor-conscious world of the Afrikaner, many people think it is Mr. Boshoff, not Mr. Treurnicht, who poses the ultimate threat to the government. He is purposefully following the same blueprint that the Dutch-descended Afrikaners used in the 1930s and 1940s to win control of South Africa from the English-speaking whites.

"It is a war for the Afrikaners' soul, and it is being waged in all fields," said Willem Kieyans, a political scientist at the University of South Africa. "Mr. Boshoff is claiming all the symbols of Afrikaner nationalism—the history, the heroes, the flags."

Despite the fact that the Afrikaner right is outnumbered by the Nationalists—in Parliament the margin is 125 seats to 17—few analysts are willing to dismiss its potential, for the Conservatives speak to some of the deepest emotions in the Afrikaners: their sense of group identity, their respect for the past and their fears.

Public opinion surveys consistently show Afrikaners to be more fearful of integration than their English-speaking counterparts. A poll by the sociologist Nic J. Roodie last year in Randburg, a Johannesburg suburb generally held to be a liberal outpost, showed 71 percent of the Afrikaners there adamantly opposed to the desegregation of public facilities such as swimming pools, libraries and adult education centers.

The view was shared by 20 percent of English speakers. The gap was even more striking with blacks; 93 percent of them said they favored full desegregation.

"In our minds we may be for reform, but in our hearts all Afrikaners are NNP," said Rene Reyncke, a young commodities market worker in Pretoria, referring to the Herstigte National Party, the most

rightist of South Africa's political parties.

This is the heart of Mr. Boshoff's appeal. "In 1959, Dr. Verwoerd said the policy of the National Party is to strive for a permanent white South Africa, no matter what the dangers," he said. "That is still our position. It's the National Party that has drifted away, not us."

Both Mr. Boshoff and Mr. Treurnicht, in separate interviews, denied that racism was the motivating factor behind apartheid. Likewise, both men, who consider themselves devout Christians, insisted that they were aware of the personal suffering—families being torn apart, people forced to move from their longtime homes and the petty humiliations caused by inferior legal status—that the apartheid system has imposed on blacks.

"We are not insensitive to these problems," said Mr. Treurnicht, "but we do believe that in the long run the races are so different that they are better off living apart. A unitary system will only lead to friction and bloodshed."

And so, the Conservatives say, the entire structure of apartheid must be maintained even to the petty details, such as separate parks and water fountains. Because the economy needs black labor, some will be allowed to remain in the whites' territory, but only as guests.

All blacks, even those who have spent their entire life in urban areas, will lose their South African citizenship and be required to become citizens of the rural "homelands." That is the ultimate logic of "separate development," the modern euphemism for apartheid.

For the Nationalists, the existence of the Conservative movement validates their claim to be a party of reform. It also serves as a convenient bogeyman to cite to critics who contend that the Nationalists are moving too slowly.

At the same time, National Party supporters tend to dismiss the threat from the right as weak and

reactionary, pointing to the government's landslide victory in November, when its constitutional plan came to a vote.

"The people around the Conservatives are mostly old has-beens," said Piet Cille, a retired Afrikaner newspaper editor and influential National Party supporter. "There's a big difference between angry old men and angry young men, and I'd be worried if they had the young ones, but they don't."

Nevertheless, the Afrikaner establishment has launched what appears to be a coordinated campaign to strip Mr. Boshoff of his special status in white society. It began a year ago when he was forced to resign as chairman of the Broederbond, the secret Afrikaner society, after another Afrikaner institution he heads, the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, issued a report critical of the new constitutional plan.

It heated up again following the formal launching of Volkswyn in May. Cabinet ministers have called for Mr. Boshoff to step down from the chairmanship of the Voortrekkers, the Afrikaner equivalent of the Boy Scouts.

Others have pushed for his resignation from the faculty of the University of Pretoria, where he heads the theology department. He has refused to leave either position, but he has been forced to issue public statements eschewing overt politics.

The campaign against Mr. Boshoff suggests to some analysts that the Afrikaner establishment is more frightened by the Conservative movement than its members will admit publicly.

"No one should write off the Conservatives," said John van der Vyver, law professor at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. "They are following a political pattern that has worked here before and they have the potential to win sometime in the future."



Carl Boshoff, spiritual leader of apartheid's defenders, before a portrait of his father-in-law, the late Hendrik Verwoerd, who was the chief architect of the movement.

That potential is evident 100 miles (160 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg at Potchefstroom University, a traditional center of Afrikaner learning.

Potchefstroom is a religiously based school with a deep Calvinist heritage. Dancing is still banned on campus, and female students are under tight restrictions.

Despite these restrictions, Potchefstroom also has a reputation as a birthplace of liberal ideas. Thus it was no surprise when the university recently announced plans to admit a handful of black and mixed-race undergraduates.

Their freedoms would have been restricted. For example, under the Group Areas Act, which enforces residential segregation, they would not be allowed to live in the regular undergraduate dormitories. But they would have

enjoyed most of the other privileges of student life.

The surprise came from the student body: In a poll taken in April, 78 percent of the undergraduates opposed the idea, and the plan has been at least temporarily shelved. Student representatives concede that racism was clearly one factor. But they insist that a more important one was, in the words of the student council president, Danie de Villiers, "our fear that the traditional Afrikaner character of this university could eventually be destroyed."

As Henrie Croteau, professor of cultural anthropology at the university put it, "People see a threat to their identity and that is the underlying issue."

Next: Changes in Main Street.

Nimeiri's Plan to Make Sudan an Islamic State Stalls Amid Opposition

By Olaf Tohamy
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The drive by President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan to turn his country into an Islamic republic has stalled as a result of increasing domestic opposition.

General Nimeiri announced in September that he was making Islamic law the law of the land. The decision was followed by changes in the criminal law system that mandated harsh Islamic punishments for crimes, such as the amputation of hands and feet for theft and flogging for possession of alcohol. Later, General Nimeiri proposed constitutional amendments that would permit him to proclaim laws without getting parliamentary endorsement.

About 70 percent of Sudan's 20 million people are said to be Muslim, but the Islamic codes have angered some in the south, which is mostly Christian or animist. Animists believe in the existence of spirits separable from bodies.

The measures have also strained ties with Egypt and the United States. Egypt helped General Nimeiri take over after a coup, and the two countries are linked by a mutual defense pact.

The United States also has announced that it will cease to provide weapons and other military equipment to Sudan to fight the insurgents in the south.

In a June 12 memorandum to General Nimeiri, the second vice president, Joseph Lagu, and his predecessor, Abdel Alim, who is now in exile, warned the president against changing the Sudanese constitution. Both are Christian political leaders from the south.

They reaffirmed their commitment to the 1972 Addis Ababa agreement that ended a 17-year civil war and granted autonomy to the south.

As General Nimeiri moved to implement Islamic law, or sharia, he also redivided the southern half of the country and changed the political formula there, a move that has led to a renewal of rebel activity in the region.

The two leaders referred to a clause in the agreement providing for peaceful coexistence among all religions in Sudan and said that "it was not at all wise then to legislate against traditional beliefs, nor could there be a justification for it now."

They asked General Nimeiri to call a nationwide referendum or hold an open debate on the issue. Already in the past few months, more than 20 people have had amputations after being found guilty of theft.

General Nimeiri proclaimed a state of emergency on April 29 and shuffled his cabinet to include more members of the Muslim Brotherhood fundamentalist group to pave the way for sweeping government changes.

Under the proposals, the president would become imam, or the religious and political authority in the country, and he would thus be above questioning or trial. He would appoint all top government and army officials.

Consideration of the proposals ended July 11 when a petition signed by 98 of the 151 members of parliament requested that the debate be adjourned. The move, sponsored by 37 members from the south, has delayed voting on the subject until the parliament, or National People's Assembly, reconvenes in November.

Despite this, some of General Nimeiri's opponents say the president could seek to have the changes put into effect by the recently formed Shura council, a grouping of top government officials dominated by the Muslim Brotherhood.

General Nimeiri's decision to

implement Islamic law triggered the formation three weeks ago in London of the National Salvation Front, which cites as its objective "overthrowing the dictatorship imposed on the Sudanese people."

The grouping comprises Mr. Lagu's Sudan African National Union, Mr. Alim's Southern Front, the Sudanese Communist Party, the National Unionist Party and the Umma Party, whose leader, Saadeq Mahdi, is in prison.

A spokesman for the National Salvation Front said it would seek to bring change through peaceful means and would launch a campaign to expose government corruption and rally the support of the army.

The consensus among the group's members is that secular law should be maintained.

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Panel Studies Payments To U.S. Senator's Wife

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Select Committee on Ethics has begun taking testimony in an investigation into the relationship between Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, and a Greek financier who paid Mr. Hatfield's wife \$40,000 for what the senator says were "real-estate services, according to informed sources."

Mr. Hatfield, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, has asked the ethics panel to look into the matter. It began hearing testimony last week, and Mr. Hatfield has turned over his files to the committee.

The controversy surfaced two weeks ago in news accounts describing Mr. Hatfield's role in helping the Greek financier, Basil A. Tsakos, without dealing through Mrs. Hatfield.

Since then, Mr. Hatfield has changed his account of the work his wife, Antoinette, did for Mr. Tsakos.

Mr. Hatfield and Mr. Tsakos both say there is no link between the senator's support of the privately financed \$12-billion project and the payments by Mr. Tsakos to Mrs. Hatfield.

The senator has confirmed that he arranged meetings for Mr. Tsakos with Donald P. Hodel, the U.S. energy secretary, and Howard C. Kauffman, the president of Exxon Corp.

He also has confirmed that he

discussed the pipeline project with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan. Sudan is along the proposed pipeline route.

"In retrospect, I probably should have reviewed some of those things I did in a different light," said Mr. Hatfield, who is campaigning for a Senate fourth term, last week. "This is a lot different than being hit across the face for my position on the Vietnam War or the nuclear freeze, because it's a matter of your own integrity."

Among the points of contention: • In previous interviews, Mr. Hatfield said his wife had received "a commission and finder's fee" for finding Mr. Tsakos an apartment at the Watergate complex in Washington.

But informed sources say the apartment's previous owner, David Yerkes, sold it directly to Mr. Tsakos, without dealing through Mrs. Hatfield.

Mr. Hatfield now says that his wife played no role in finding the apartment. He said she was paid a finder's fee of \$15,000 because she had shown Mr. Tsakos several other apartments.

• Mr. Hatfield said in an earlier interview that his wife had "supervised" renovation of Mr. Tsakos's apartment. But sources said she had little to do with the renovation.

Mr. Hatfield said last week that his wife had not hired any of the contractors or directed their work. Her role, he said, was to advise Mr. Tsakos's wife, Laura, on interior decoration and having two trades-



Mark O. Hatfield

men make an initial estimate of the cost.

The work, Mr. Hatfield said, was covered by another check for \$15,000.

• Mr. Hatfield said his wife got a \$10,000 check from Mr. Tsakos in December for locating more than 100 possible investment properties. He said Mr. Tsakos did not buy any of them.

Mr. Tsakos said Tuesday that Mrs. Hatfield had shown his wife many apartments and had told him that Mr. Yerkes's apartment was for sale. He said he had sought out Mr. Yerkes himself. Mr. Tsakos said he paid her \$30,000 for the service, which he said was 5 percent of the price.

Mrs. Hatfield contacted the decorators, Mr. Tsakos said, adding that when he and his wife moved into the apartment, Mrs. Hatfield loaned them some furniture. For these services, Mr. Tsakos said, he paid her another \$10,000.

Mr. Tsakos said he has not paid Mrs. Hatfield for helping him to locate properties. Mr. Hatfield maintains that the final \$10,000 was for the property advice.

Mr. Hatfield said there was no connection between the December check to his wife and a Dec. 16 letter he wrote to Mr. Tsakos outlining his support for the African pipeline project. Mr. Hatfield said he wrote the letter at Mr. Tsakos's request.

The letter was written as Mr. Tsakos's company was seeking a right-of-way agreement with Sudan. The Sudanese government signed the agreement last month, the last of three African countries along the pipeline route to do so.

Mr. Hatfield said it was a coincidence that he had also discussed the pipeline in December with President Nimeiri.

The senator has said that a pipeline from a Sudanese port on the Red Sea through the Central African Republic to Cameroon on the Atlantic Ocean would reduce the chance of an oil cutoff in the Middle East.

In Guatemala, a Squalid Shantytown Reflects Nation's Deeper Problems

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — For thousands of homeless Guatemalans, the huge vacant lot on the south side of the capital was too appealing to pass up.

On the afternoon of March 12, a handful of families arrived there and started to build makeshift huts. Word spread quickly through poor neighborhoods, and within days several thousand people had settled on tiny plots. Today, 45,000 Guatemalans are living on the lot, which they have turned into a sprawling shantytown they call El Exodo, Spanish for "The Exodus."

Previous squatter invasions have been dealt with quickly by soldiers who forcibly cleared the land and sent residents packing. But El Exodo grew so quickly that by the time the authorities were prepared to move against it, too many people had arrived and had vowed to resist being moved.

"We don't want anybody to give us anything, and we don't want to hurt anyone," said Juan Barrios, a mechanic who brought his wife and nine children to claim a muddy plot on the edge of the new slum. "We only want to be given the chance to buy the land we are occupying."

Although most of the men who live in the El Exodo shantytown hold jobs, few can afford the large down payments and substantial interest rates that Guatemalan banks normally require from home buyers. They want the government's National Housing Bank to arrange easier credit terms.

But so far officials have replied with accusations that the squatters are being manipulated by subversive groups and with warnings that they should move off the land, which is privately owned.

Since residents held a mass meeting in mid-June and elected a 15-member committee to govern their community, the shacks have been put in some semblance of order. But conditions remain wretched, and members of the committee said they probably would stay that way unless public agencies intervene.

The hovels are built of cardboard, discarded lumber, corrugated tin and other refuse. There is no running water, no trash collection and no sanitary facilities. The ground is dusty in winter and muddy in summer, during the rains.

Children play in piles of garbage. Dogs, chickens and pigs roam freely. Disease has spread through the encampment, with infants the most common victims.

"Thank God the rainy season started, because before there were so many insects you couldn't even see the walls of the houses," said Florinda Alfaro, who is 20. Her 6-month-old son died three weeks

ago of diarrhea, a major killer of children in the Third World.

"We are suffering here, we have nothing at all," she said with a shrug. "But where else can we go?"

Like many countries in Latin America, Guatemala suffers from a chronic housing shortage. According to figures compiled by the United Nations, more than one million Guatemalans lack a home that meets minimum standards of sanitation and safety.

Nearly half of Guatemala's work force is unemployed, and many of those who have jobs receive salaries that barely allow them to feed themselves and their families.

Guatemala's population has jumped 50 percent in the last 11 years, and migration from the countryside to the capital is continuing unabated.

Officials at the National Housing Bank say they lack resources to meet the demand for housing. From now to turn of the century, construction projects sponsored by the bank are expected to produce only 465,000 new units, a number that bank officials concede is wholly inadequate.

After the El Exodo land seizure in March, a social commentator, Edgar Ponce Villal, suggested in a newspaper column that the government allocate a part of the interest it earns on Social Security deposits to a new fund to build inexpensive housing.

Politicians from nearly every Guatemalan political party say they favor a crash housing program, but any reforms will likely have to wait until next year, when an elected government is supposed to replace the military regime of

General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores.

"Perhaps what we need is some kind of expropriation," said an unemployed resident of El Exodo. "But we understand this is communism and cannot be permitted."

Crime, prostitution, drug abuse and alcoholism are widespread at El Exodo, according to residents, and there is no police or security force to keep order.

Julio Cesar Araujo, secretary general of the governing committee, said he had appealed for help not only to the municipal and federal authorities but also to social agencies, religious groups and student organizations, all without result.

"People are afraid that if they come to help us, they will be seen as subversive," he said. "We feel that we are alone and isolated."

Mr. Araujo said the committee would petition the newly elected Constituent Assembly when it takes office within a few weeks.

U.S. Magnate Wins Case Over False Sex Charge

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A millionaire electronics manufacturer falsely accused of molesting his 14-year-old adopted daughter two years ago has won a \$6-million civil jury verdict against his estranged wife for malicious prosecution.

He is Joseph S. Tushinsky, chairman of Superscope, a Los Angeles company. An attorney for Mr. Tushinsky's wife, Rebecca, said he would seek a new trial.

James de Rothschild Dies; Was Art Collector

United Press International

PARIS — Baron James de Rothschild, 88, an art collector and member of the French banking family, has died in Paris, his family announced Wednesday.

The cause of the death last Tuesday was not disclosed. He was the brother of Baron Philippe de Rothschild, the proprietor of the Chateau Mouton Rothschild vineyards.

Although Baron James participated in some of the family businesses, he was often described by columnists as "the poorest Rothschild."

He came to public attention in 1966 when, at the age of 70 and a widower, he married a theater ushette, Yvette Choquet, 26, whom he had met when she showed him to his seat. He invited her to dinner and married her five years later in a civil ceremony. The only member of the Rothschild family who attended was a niece of the baron by his first marriage with Claude Dupont.

Two months after the marriage, the baron's inherited art collection and furniture were auctioned for \$1.5 million. The auctioneer explained that, because of the baron's marriage, "he is planning to change his way of life. Some accounts said that other members of the Rothschild family had urged the sale because they had questioned his judgment after his marriage."

In addition to his widow, Baron James was survived by two daughters from his first marriage, Nicole

Stephane, an actress and film producer, and Monique de Rothschild, who is prominent in French hunting circles.

Baron James volunteered with the French army during World War I and was an air force officer and later air force chief of staff for the exiled Free French forces during World War II.

■ Other deaths: Esther Phillips, 48, a blues singer considered one of the major innovators of rock. Tuesday in Los Angeles after a long illness.

Dr. Abraham M. Lilienfeld, 63, a pioneer in chronic disease epidemiology and a professor at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, in Baltimore, Maryland.

Calvin Hampton, 45, a composer and organist, Sunday in Port Charlotte, Florida, after a long illness.



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SCIENCE

Rising Carbon Dioxide Level Affects Growth Rates of Plants

By Erik Eckholm
New York Times Service

ANCIENT, gnarled pine trees struggling to survive at timberline in the mountains of Nevada and California have grown surprisingly fat, perhaps presaging momentous changes in the landscape of the Earth.

Scientists measuring those trees believe they provide the first evidence that the growth of the Earth's vegetation is being accelerated by the rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide.

Quite apart from its much-discussed climatic implications, the continuing climb in CO₂ through its direct effect on photosynthesis, may profoundly transform the balance of nature over the decades to come, many scientists warn. Some species could be driven to extinction. Familiar natural haunts may be taken over by new mixes of grasses and trees, of butterflies and birds. And human diets will be altered along the way.

The buildup of CO₂ in the atmosphere has already caused alarm because of the climatic changes expected to result from the so-called greenhouse effect, which will warm the Earth as the CO₂ level rises.

But plant scientists are now urgently investigating what they say has been a generally overlooked aspect of the CO₂ problem. More CO₂ in the air will directly spur plant growth. Some species will receive a much greater boost than others, presumably causing changes in their relative abundance that will ripple through food chains, reordering wildlife populations as well.

"In the competitive conditions of nature, there will be winners and losers," said Fakhr A. Bazzaz, a plant ecologist at Harvard University. "Some plant species could be eliminated from an ecosystem, while the most responsive ones could begin to dominate it." He said he worries about the "possibility of catastrophic effects in some ecosystems."

Beyond the potential esthetic and scientific losses, researchers are not yet able to say just how the world's economic interests will be affected. The fact that increased CO₂ promotes photosynthesis has long been known to botanists and even exploited commercially by greenhouse farmers. Now researchers from the Tree Ring Laboratory at the University of Arizona, measuring pencil-thin cross sections from aged bristlecone and limber pines in the West, have found growth rates to have roughly doubled since 1850.

"These are very, very slow-growing trees, and the later rings are obviously much wider," said researcher Valmore LaMarche. "We can't find climate trends that would explain it. We believe that this is strong evidence that natural vegetation is already responding to elevated CO₂ levels."

Although the response of individual plants, especially commercial species, to CO₂ enrichment in greenhouses has long been studied, research is just beginning on the vastly more complex issue of how natural communities will respond to the carbon dioxide buildup.

An increase in planetary photosynthesis will have its beneficial sides. Since growing plants incorporate carbon from the air into their tissues, stepped-up growth will have the welcome result of slowing the increase of atmospheric CO₂, in turn delaying the arrival of severe climatic changes from the greenhouse effect.

Agricultural scientists, though worried by the threatened rainfall shifts, regard the prospect of more CO₂ in the air as good news. Not only will crops grow better, but their ability to withstand drought will improve as well, since higher CO₂ concentrations also

boost the efficiency with which plants make use of water.

Taking best advantage of these gains will require adaptations in farming and dietary patterns, though, because some crops will be spurred more than others, changing their comparative economics. Corn, for example, may lose ground to wheat and soybeans because its productivity will not rise as sharply. Consumption of potatoes and yams may jump since tubers respond especially well to CO₂.

Those studying natural communities are less inclined to equate bigger with better.

"Our perspective is different from the agriculturalist," observed Boyd R. Strain, a plant ecologist at Duke University. "The higher growth of one species can be disastrous for the ecosystem."

Laboratory studies have shown wide variations in the response of different plant species to higher CO₂. A broad distinction exists between those that assimilate carbon dioxide through what are known as the C3 and C4 pathways. Photosynthesis in plants of the C3 category — the majority of plant species including most trees and such crops as wheat and potatoes — is strongly limited by the level of CO₂ in the air. As carbon dioxide rises their growth will be spurred sharply.

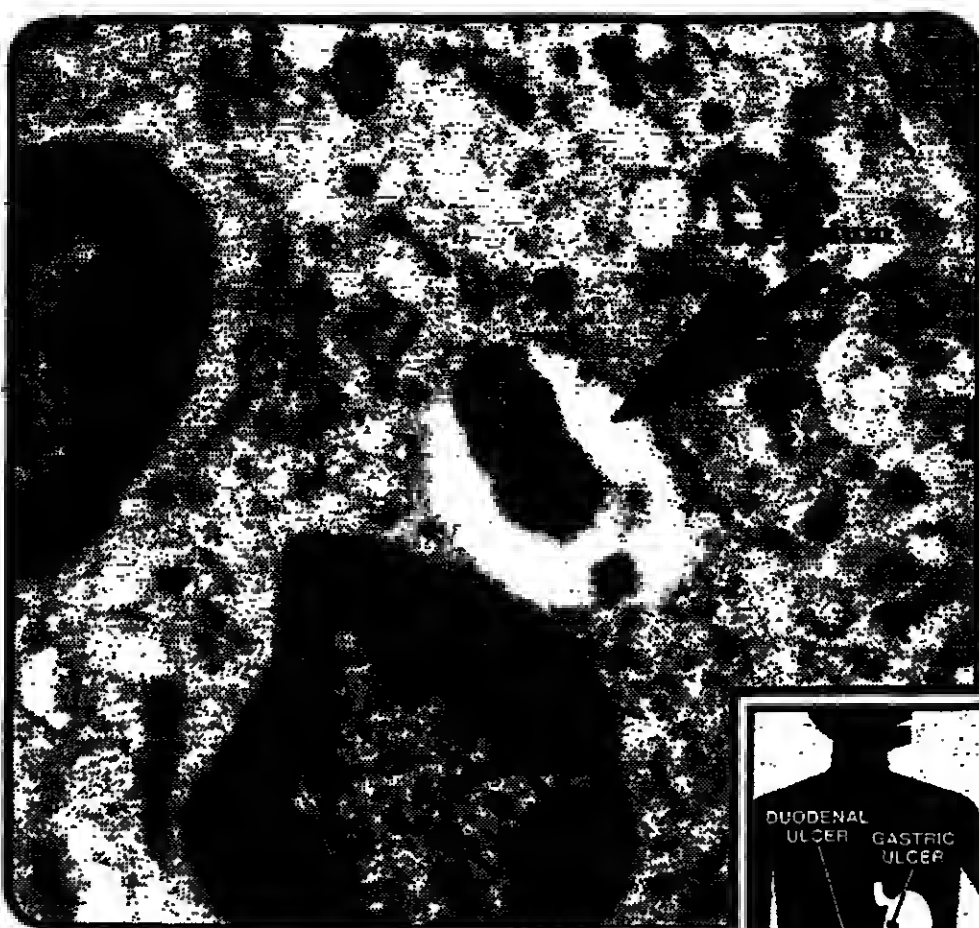
In contrast, the C4 plants — including many grasses, shrubs, and corn — are less constrained by the current CO₂ concentration, and will not benefit as much from elevated levels.

For a plant species, even being one of the initial photosynthetic "winners" may not be lucky. If accelerated growth results in a spindlier stem, a plant might become susceptible to wind damage; if a traditionally obscure plant begins to poke through the underbrush, predators may find the feasting uncommonly easy.

The CO₂-induced increase in the Earth's total biomass should be much less than what the often dramatic responses of individual plants in greenhouses would suggest. In nature, plants are usually engaged in intense competition for light, space, nutrients, and moisture; limiting factors other than photosynthetic capacity will hold down the system-wide response. "Just because someone gives you a Rolls-Royce doesn't make you a rich man; you still need a big house and everything else that goes with a wealthy lifestyle," is the analogy drawn by John Hoffman, director of strategic studies at the Environmental Protection Agency.

Many botanists argue that vegetation must already have been affected by the increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide from an estimated 260 parts per million to 280 parts per million before the Industrial Revolution to nearly 345 ppm today. Hence they regard the conclusion of the University of Arizona scientists as plausible.

Predicting how heightened CO₂ will alter ecosystems presents a formidable research challenge. Until recently it was largely ignored in government grants. A new research strategy drawn up by the Department of Energy's Carbon Dioxide Research Division allots \$2.5 million, of a total 1984 research budget of \$12.5 million, for studies of the direct effects of CO₂ on plants, including crops, an encouraging if still inadequate step in the view of many scientists. The Department of Agriculture and the National Science Foundation have also sponsored research in this area.



Newly discovered bacterium, magnified 9,000 times.

Bacterium Tied to Stomach Ailments

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

TWO Australian researchers have discovered what appears to be a new spiral-shaped bacterium living in the human stomach.

The finding of one more microorganism among the thousands known might have been no more than a curiosity if the Australian bacterium were not now being tentatively linked to some of the most painful ailments known: gastritis, peptic ulcers in the stomach and duodenum, and perhaps other problems as well. Several million Americans have these ailments, whose origins are often unknown.

While there is a great deal of skepticism about the importance of the finding, there is a great deal of excitement, too, as the potential implications begin to emerge.

It is possible, for instance, that if bacteria contribute to or lie at the root of stomach and intestinal pains, these now intractable problems may be helped, even cured, by antibiotics.

Another possibility is that some day a blood test may be developed to help doctors diagnose and treat stomach conditions without patients' having to swallow chalky barium while standing behind X-ray machines and without going to examining rooms for the insertion of tubes called gastroscopes that enable doctors to look directly at the stomach.

Underlining the potential importance of the Australian finding is the fact that in recent years previously undetected bacteria were discovered to be the cause

of Legionnaire's disease and other disorders, including some that affect the intestines.

The new finding involves a spiral-shaped bacterium that Dr. Barry J. Marshall and Dr. J. Robin Warren in Perth have detected in a study of 100 patients suffering from ulcers and from an inflammatory stomach condition known as gastritis. The researchers detected the bacterium in 38 of the patients. It was identified in 87 percent of patients who had a gastric or duodenal ulcer and in 35 percent of patients with evidence of gastritis.

The new bacteria resemble the S-shaped ones that belong to the genus *Campylobacter*. But an important difference is that whereas *Campylobacter* have at most one slender projection known as a flagellum emerging from one end of the S, the newly discovered organisms have up to four flagella.

The resemblance to *Campylobacter* is a reminder of how with time and new knowledge doctors change their minds about the importance of certain microorganisms.

About half a century passed from 1909 when *Campylobacter* were discovered in animals until doctors linked them to human disease. In the past decade, however, *Campylobacter* have been recognized increasingly as a cause of such disease. There are two main types, *C. jejuni* and *C. intestinalis*, that cause distinctly different human conditions. *C. jejuni* is one of the most commonly recognized causes of diarrhea throughout the world; *C. intestinalis* generally affects only debilitated adults with serious chronic diseases.

IN BRIEF

Drug Aids Victims of Rare Disease

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The US Food and Drug Administration has approved a drug to treat victims of a rare disease called Tourette Syndrome. The disease afflicts 100,000 Americans, causing involuntary hinking, shrugging, barking, shrieking and — in 30 percent of the cases — shouting of obscene words. It begins between the ages of 2 and 16 and can last a lifetime.

The drug, pimozide, was approved under a special program that allows tax credits and other incentives to firms making products that can help only a relatively few people and therefore are not profitable.

Hibernating Sheep Goal of Research

LONDON (Reuters) — A British scientist says it is only a matter of time before sheep and other farm animals can be induced by genetic engineering to sleep through the winter, a development that could dramatically reduce costs for farmers.

Dr. Richard Lathe, senior scientist at a government laboratory in Edinburgh, said researchers hoped to be able to identify and activate the genes that slow the heartbeat, eventually allowing farm animals to sleep through the winter like bears, saving money on food and care.

The laboratory was also looking at the possibility of gene control to enable cows to produce milk all year round, he said.

Halley's Comet May Be Rotating

PASADENA, California (AP) — Halley's Comet, moving toward Earth for a 1986 rendezvous, may be irregular in shape or have a patchy surface and appears to be rotating, new photographs show.

The photos, taken through a 200-inch (508-centimeter) telescope at Palomar Observatory in California, show that the light reflected from the comet varies regularly in intensity over a period of hours.

The finding implies that the comet, which passes close enough to Earth to be visible every 76 years, could be rotating and either have an irregular shape or dark or light patches on its surface, scientists said.

Turtle-Watching Is a Lonely Job

BLACKBEARD ISLAND, Georgia (AP) — While most people are asleep, Paul Gideon, the only resident of Blackbeard Island, keeps track of turtles.

Mr. Gideon, 24, a researcher for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, studies the mating and nesting habits of rare loggerhead turtles, which lay their eggs at night. "It's a pretty busy job, 24 hours a day," Mr. Gideon said. "But somebody has to help these loggerheads or they might become extinct."

The turtles, many of which weigh more than 300 pounds and live for more than a century, have been placed on the threatened-species list because hunters pursue it for its meat, which is considered a delicacy. Its eggs are believed by some to have aphrodisiac properties and high prices are paid for its armor-like shell.

Chemical Might Replace Lawnmower

LONDON (AP) — British scientists have developed a chemical that stunts the growth of grass without harming it — possibly spelling the demise of the domestic lawnmower, The Observer reports.

The London weekly said the chemical compound, named PP333, not only keeps the grass short but also apparently makes it lush.

The formula, developed by scientists at Imperial Chemical Industries, is being tested in Britain and the United States with the hope of government approval for its sale by the end of next year.

Vegetables Called Good for Sex Life

LONDON (AP) — Fruit and vegetables can help your sex life, claims a report by the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau.

Melons, mangoes, apricots, carrots and spinach are rich in vitamin A, which helps convert cholesterol into active sex hormones, while potatoes, bananas and other fruits and vegetables contain vitamin B, which helps manufacture sex hormones, the report said.

Dr. Vernon Coleman, author of the book "Bodypower," disputed the findings. "To suggest that individual vegetables have aphrodisiac properties is nonsense," he said. "The only true aphrodisiac is another person you fancy."

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BANQUE FRANÇAISE
DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR
Dfls 150,000,000
9 per cent. Bonds 1984 due 1990/1994
Annual coupons August 15.
Payment of interest and principal are guaranteed by the Republic of France.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

CATS
Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities
Series R
Zero Coupon
\$3,869,038,000 Coupon CATS due semiannually
February 15, 1985—August 15, 2004
\$1,400,000,000 Principal CATS due August 15, 2004

HAINDL PAPIER
Haindl Finance B.V.
Amsterdam, Netherlands
DM 70,000,000
8% Bearer Bonds of 1984/1991
guaranteed by
HAINDL PAPIER GmbH
Augsburg, Federal Republic of Germany
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
BankAmerica Capital Markets Group
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft

The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund
for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe
Fonds de Réétablissement du Conseil de l'Europe pour les Réfugiés Nationaux et les Excédents de Population en Europe
Strasbourg/Paris
DM 100,000,000
8% Bearer Bonds of 1984/92
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Allgemeine Elässische Bankgesellschaft
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale
Arab Banking Corporation - Daus & Co. GmbH
Bayerische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank
Bank für Gemeinnützige Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
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SPORTS

Royals Hand Brewers 10th Straight Loss

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Dane Iorg and George Brett each hit two-run home runs in the eighth inning Tuesday night to lift the Kansas City Royals to a 5-3 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

The loss was Milwaukee's 10th straight, equalling the longest losing streak in franchise history. Kansas City used a 16-hit attack to post its fifth straight victory.

Iorg was the Royals' first pinch homer since Aug. 22, 1982. Milwaukee took a 3-1 lead into the eighth but reliever Tom Telleman walked Darryl Motley and Steve Balboni singled. Pete Ladd replaced Telleman and gave up a sacrifice fly to Jorge Orta before Iorg, hitting for Onix Canepuccini, slugged his fourth home run of the season to make it 6-3.

After Pat Sheridan singled, Brett hit his ninth homer of the year and first since July 7.

Joe Beckwith, who worked 2 1/2 innings, improved his record to 5-2. Dan Quisenberry pitched the final inning for his 30th save of the year. Ladd (4-6) was tagged with the loss.

Red Sox 12, Tigers 7
Tigers 7, Red Sox 5

In Boston, Lance Parrish hit a two-run home run, his second of the game and third of the evening, with two out in the 11th in lift Detroit to a 7-5 victory and a dou-



Catcher Jody Davis tagged out New York's Keith Hernandez, trying to score on a hit by George Foster in the third inning of Tuesday's opener in Chicago. The Cubs won both ends of the doubleheader to open up a 3 1/2-game lead over the Mets in the National League East.

bleheader split with the Red Sox. In the 12-7 opener, Boston jumped on starter Jack Morris (14-8) for nine runs, eight of them earned, in fewer than two innings. Morris gave up bases-loaded homers to Bill Buckner and Tany Armas. Bruce Hurst, beaten three times by the Tigers this year and winless in

five decisions against them since his first major-league victory on April 26, 1980, broke that streak with relief help from Mark Clear.

Indians 5, Orioles 4
Yankees 7, White Sox 8

In Cleveland, Tony Bernazard singled home the go-ahead run in the sixth inning to help the Indians break a six-game losing streak with a 5-4 decision over Baltimore.

Rangers 7, Blue Jays 6
In Arlington, Texas, George Wright's bases-loaded single scored Gary Ward in the 10th to lift the Rangers over Toronto, 7-6.

White Sox 6, Yankees 3
Yankees 7, White Sox 8

In New York, Ron Guidry pitched a four-hitter in a 7-0 victory that gave the Yankees a split of a doubleheader with Chicago. In the opener, LaMarr Hoyt scattered seven hits over 8 1/2 innings, and Harold Baines and Greg Luzinski homered to give Chicago a 6-3 verdict. The loss in the nightcap ended a six-game White Sox winning streak and snapped Luzinski's streak of 10 games with at least one run batted in.

Twins 2, A's 1
In Oakland, California, Randy Bush's sacrifice fly scored Mickey Hatcher with the go-ahead run in the sixth, and Frank Viola pitched a four-hitter to lift Minnesota over the A's, 2-1.

Angels 7, Mariners 6
In Seattle, a ninth-inning error by Seattle catcher Bob Kearney on a perfect relay throw to the plate allowed the tying run to score, and Fred Lynn followed with a sacrifice fly to rally California to a 7-6 triumph over the Mariners.

Dodgers 2, Braves 1
In the National League, in Atlanta, Ken Landreaux tied the score with a two-out home run in the ninth, and Steve Yeager drove in the game-winning run with a two-out single two innings later as Los Angeles nipped the Braves, 2-1.

Cubs 6, Mets 6
In Chicago, Ron Cey's two-run double capped a five-run fourth in-

lead the Cubs to an 8-4 victory and a doubleheader sweep over New York. Keith Moreland's three-run homer and a two-run shot by Cey keyed a six-run fifth that put Chicago ahead to stay in the 8-6 opener. Both games involved players hit by pitches and warnings from the umpires; Cub pitcher Scott Sanderson and manager Jim Frey were ejected in the fifth inning of the nightcap. The sweep extended Chicago's winning streak to five games. It was the Cubs' 11th victory in 13 games as they opened a 3 1/2-game lead over the Mets in the Eastern Division.

Reds 8, Padres 7
In Cincinnati, Nick Esasky's sacrifice fly with the bases loaded in the ninth scored Dave Parker to lift the Reds over the Padres, 8-7. Ted Power (7-5) was the winner. Greg Harris (0-2) took the loss.

Cardinals 2, Pirates 1
In St. Louis, Danny Cox (6-9) and Bruce Sutter combined on a four-hitter and center fielder Willie McGee threw out the potential tying run at the plate in the eighth to help the Cardinals beat Pittsburgh, 2-1. Sutter registered his 30th save of the season.

Giants 9, Astros 2
In Houston, Jeff Leonard went 5-for-5, scored a run and drove in three others to lead San Francisco to a 9-2 triumph over the Astros. Mike Krukow (10-8) pitched the first five innings for his fifth straight victory and broke a personal one-game losing streak against Houston. Mike Scott (4-10) took the loss.

Phillies 6, Expos 2
Expos 3, Phillies 2

In Montreal, Gary Carter and Dan Driscoll singled in eighth-inning runs to give the Expos a 3-2 decision and a doubleheader split with Philadelphia. In the opener, rookie Juan Samuel hit an inside-the-park home run, and Mike Schmidt added a three-run shot in the third inning to upset the Phillies to a 6-2 victory. (UPI, AP)

OLYMPIC RESULTS

MEDALS

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	48	43	17	108
Soviet Union	16	12	8	36
West Germany	10	11	14	35
China	10	6	4	20
Great Britain	7	6	13	26
Canada	7	6	7	20
Australia	7	4	9	20
Japan	7	4	9	20
Italy	10	3	4	17
France	3	2	4	9
Poland	3	2	4	9
Sweden	0	4	5	9
Netherlands	2	2	4	8
South Korea	2	2	4	8
Medals	1	2	1	4
Belgium	1	1	3	5
Yugoslavia	1	1	2	4
Switzerland	1	1	2	4
New Zealand	2	0	1	3
Brazil	1	1	1	3
Denmark	0	1	2	3
Hungary	0	1	2	3
Austria	0	1	2	3
Greece	0	1	2	3
Peru	0	1	2	3
Spain	0	1	2	3
Japan	0	1	2	3
Taiwan	0	1	2	3
Venezuela	0	1	2	3

TRACK AND FIELD

MEN

100 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 10.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 10.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 10.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 10.34.

200 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 21.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 21.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 21.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 21.34.

400 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 42.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 42.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 42.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 42.34.

800 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 83.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 83.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 83.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 83.34.

1,600 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 166.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 166.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 166.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 166.34.

3,200 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 332.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 332.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 332.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 332.34.

6,400 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 664.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 664.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 664.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 664.34.

12,800 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 1328.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 1328.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 1328.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 1328.34.

25,600 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 2656.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 2656.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 2656.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 2656.34.

51,200 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 5312.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 5312.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 5312.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 5312.34.

102,400 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 10624.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 10624.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 10624.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 10624.34.

204,800 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 21248.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 21248.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 21248.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 21248.34.

409,600 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 42496.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 42496.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 42496.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 42496.34.

819,200 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 84992.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 84992.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 84992.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 84992.34.

1,638,400 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 169984.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 169984.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 169984.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 169984.34.

3,276,800 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 339968.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 339968.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 339968.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 339968.34.

6,553,600 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 679936.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 679936.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 679936.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 679936.34.

13,107,200 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 1359872.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 1359872.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 1359872.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 1359872.34.

26,214,400 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 2719744.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 2719744.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 2719744.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 2719744.34.

52,428,800 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 5439488.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 5439488.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 5439488.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 5439488.34.

104,857,600 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 10878976.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 10878976.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 10878976.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 10878976.34.

209,715,200 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 21757952.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 21757952.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 21757952.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 21757952.34.

419,430,400 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 43515904.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 43515904.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 43515904.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 43515904.34.

838,860,800 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 87031808.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 87031808.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 87031808.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 87031808.34.

1,677,721,600 METERS
Final — 1. Ron Davies, U.S., 174063616.24; 2. Steve Farnham, U.S., 174063616.34; 3. Steve Farnham, U.S., 174063616.34; 4. Steve Farnham, U.S., 174063616.34.

WEIGHT LIFTING

HEAVYWEIGHT

Final — 1. (Soviet) Nurbekhan Oborubayev, U.S.S.R., 300 kg; 2. (Soviet) Nurbekhan Oborubayev, U.S.S.R., 300 kg; 3. (Soviet) Nurbekhan Oborubayev, U.S.S.R., 300 kg; 4. (Soviet) Nurbekhan Oborubayev, U.S.S.R., 300 kg.

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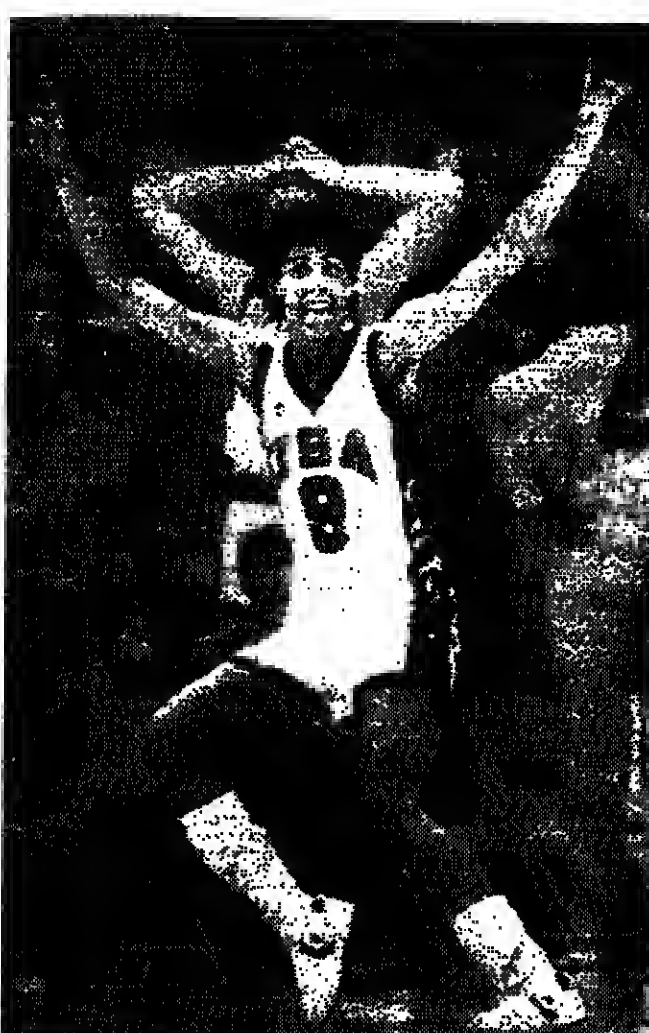
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SPORTS

U.S. Women Win Basketball Gold, Volleyball Silver



Cheryl Miller, who paced the U.S. women's basketball team's 85-55 victory over South Korea in the Olympic final.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES—U.S. women won the gold medal in basketball Tuesday night and the silver in volleyball, bringing the medal total by American women to the Summer Olympics to 47. Of their 21 gold medals, 12 came in swimming; they also have taken 21 silver and 5 bronze medals.

Other gold medals Tuesday went to Frank Wieneke of West Germany in judo, Italian weightlifter Roberto Oberburger, West German fencers in the women's team foil competition and the United States in equestrian team jumping. Sailors from the United States, New Zealand and Spain clinched three of the seven yachting classes; the competition was to conclude Wednesday.

Oberburger became Italy's first Olympic weightlifting gold medalist since 1924 by winning the 242-pound (109.7-kilogram) class when American Guy Carlton failed in his last clean-and-jerk attempt. Oberburger, 24, totaled 859½ pounds. Romania's Stefan Tasnadu took the silver with an aggregate 837½ pounds and Carlton settled for the silver with a total of 832.

It was the first U.S. Olympic weightlifting medal since 1976, when Lee James won a silver at 198 pounds.

Wieneke won the gold in judo's 171½-pound class by defeating Neil Adams of Britain. Sharing bronze medals were Michel Novak of Romania and Mircea Fraticu of Romania.

West Germany downed Romania, 9-5, in the final of the women's team foil; France beat Italy, 9-7, for the bronze.

The United States won its first-ever Olympic equestrian team jumping gold when the team of Joe Fargis, Conrad Hornfeld, Melanie Smith and Leslie Burr collected only 12 fault points. Britain took the silver with 36.75 points and West Germany the bronze with 39.25.

The competition jumping was marred by mysterious breaks in the girth of one of the Italian horses. Italian team officials said there were "suspicious circumstances" about a double break in the brand-new leather strap on Filippo Moyersoen's horse. The girth broke in two places in the first of the two heats, causing Moyersoen to be eliminated.

An inspection of the girth showed two clean breaks with a scrape mark running horizontally straight across the leather clearly visible where the strap broke. But Italy's trainer, former Olympic and world champion Raimondo D'Inzeo, said he would not protest or demand an investigation.

The U.S. women's volleyballers had beaten China in an earlier match and were expected to win the final. But the Chinese triumphed with relative ease, 16-14, 15-9.

There was also disappointment for the favored U.S. men's basketball team, soundly beaten in the demonstration sport's title game by Japan, 6-3, on a three-run homer by Katsumi Hirose.

In winning its first Olympic title in history, the U.S. women's basketball team, led by the spirited and dominating play of Cheryl Miller, who scored 16 points, outclassed its South Korean opponent for the second time at the Games. The title game score was 85-55; the previous margin was 37 points.

The closest any opponent came to the Americans in six games was 28 points, when Yugoslavia lost, 83-55. The U.S. team beat Australia by 34, China by 36 and Canada by 31.

South Korea managed a series of narrow triumphs over the rest of its opponents and was the surprise entry in the gold-medal game. The United States had its problems early with the Koreans' zone defense and outside shooting, but soon the rout was on.

After the final there was celebration on both sides. Both teams carried their coaches around the floor, and the crowd gave them a standing ovation.

"I doubt if anything is every going to top this," said Miller, who had 11 rebounds and five assists in addition to leading the team's scoring.

Miller helped lead the University of Southern California to the national women's title last season, but Tuesday night was "just a dream come true — this is definitely 10 times better than winning a national championship. Three months of trials and tribulations paid off."

China claimed the basketball bronze by defeating Canada, 63-57.

Meanwhile, South Korea threatened to withdraw its fighters in a dispute over alleged pro-U.S. bias among boxing judges. Criticism of judging in fights including Americans reached a peak when Jerry Page scored a 4-1 decision over

Dong-Kil Kim in the 139-pound quarterfinals.

Kim filed a protest with the International Amateur Boxing Federation, and Oh Soo In, vice president of the Korean Boxing Federation, said his delegation might leave the Games. "We are seriously considering pulling out," he said. "The judging has been quite unfair."

Roland Schwartz of the United States, a member of the jury that oversees officiating and a member of the IABF, said he doubted the Koreans would make good on the threat.

Koreans have done well here, winning 17 of their first 21 bouts and posing the biggest obstacle to U.S. fighters in the lower weight classes. And the 1988 Summer Olympics will be held in Seoul.

Schwartz speculated that the protest might be an attempt to influence future decisions. When asked if that were the intention, Oh said "yes."

In the Pacific Ocean off Long Beach, three sailors rolled up enough points to clinch golds even with a day of competition remaining.

American Robbie Haines wrapped up the Soling Class, Rob Sellers of New Zealand the Tornado class and Spaniard Luis Doreste the 470 class.

Greg Louganis of the United States earned five perfect scores in Tuesday's springboard diving preliminaries, soaring through the day's 11 dives with five perfect scores of 10.0.

He finished the morning with 249.27 points and extended his lead in the six-day evening session. He wound up just 2.12 points short of his record of 755.89 set at a meet last year. In second place was fellow American Ron Merritt with a total of 628.47.

(AP, UPI)

Romanians Enjoy Triumphant Invasion

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES—After centuries of intrusions into their mountain valleys by Romans, Goths, Slavs, Bulgars, Magyars, Turks and Germans, the much put-upon Romanians are enjoying their own triumphant invasion here.

With an army of 127 gymnasts, boxers, rowers, weightlifters and track-and-field athletes, a country with a population slightly less than that of California has bested nearly every other nation at the Summer Olympics. As of Tuesday, Romania had 16 gold medals, trailing only the United States, and was tied for second in overall medals with 36 — this from a country that totaled only 28 gold medals in its last eight Olympic appearances, dating to 1952.

When the Romanian team marched into the Coliseum for the opening ceremonies, its members received a louder, longer roar than any other foreign team. Olympic funds paid for most of their transportation. The arrival of their former Olympic heroine, Nadia Comaneci, was heralded on the front page of the Los Angeles Times.

But to the Romanians back home, and to the close-knit Romanian Communist Party and its repressive government, the victories in Los Angeles mean much more than a few splendid moments on U.S. television.

They are sweet revenge for the indignities suffered at the hands of their most recent conqueror and fuel for a political system that keeps people docile at home while the government tries to bail out of economic difficulties abroad.

Eosterina Szabo, the tiny gymnast who will win as many gold medals as the American star Carl Lewis, ignored the first question at a post-performance news conference in order to underline the point. "First of all," she said, after leaving the Americans, the Chinese and the absent Russians to study the tapes of her triumph, "I feel I have given very great pleasure to the people in my country."

The Soviet Union did not want Romania to defy its boycott of the Summer Games and weaken the solidarity of the Warsaw Pact. For ethnic Romanians and for Hungarian-Romanians, such as Szabo, who have nursed a contempt for the Soviet Russians for generations, that made the prospect of sending a team to Los Angeles that much more delightful.

"They are real Russiaphobes," said Emil Freund, a Romanian-American scholar at Columbia University's Institute of East Central Europe. "The worst thing for the Romanians and Hungarians is to be stuck in a Slavic empire."

Shortly after the Russians announced the boycott, and other Soviet-bloc countries began to fall into line, Olympic officials expressed some doubt that the Romanians would be able to resist pressure from their powerful neighbor. It would be "extremely awkward," one said, if the Romanians were to come here, and even worse if they won athletic laurels in a smoothly run, successful Games. The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee offered to pay most of the Romanians' plane fares, to make up for a canceled Soviet-bloc charter flight.

But Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, even more cognizant than American politicians of the political uses of sports, realized the enormous benefits of having victorious Olympic athletes to welcome to the presidential palace in Bucharest. His family, including his wife, First Deputy Prime Minister Elena Ceausescu, and his son, parliamentary secretary Nicu Ceausescu, have strongly supported the Romanian athletic program.

Also, although sharing a border with the Russians and participating in Soviet-bloc treaties and economic agreements, the Romanians by early 1984 were deeply dependent on Western trade and Western bank loans.

"It would have been a great risk to damage relations with the West by boycotting the Olympics," said Octavian (Paul) Alexandru Dumitrascu, a Romanian engineer who defected in May and lives in California.

For centuries, the inhabitants of the Transylvanian Alps and the Danube River lowlands west of the Black Sea have been farmers, both blessed and cursed by their position astride major continental migration routes. The conquering Romans gave the area its name and its language, the only Romance language in eastern Europe, and the succession of military conquests left a landscape dotted with quaint castles and bloody legends.

The Russians occupied the country at the end of World War II and installed a communist government, but the Romanian party, for all its oppressive thoroughness in dealing with domestic critics, soon began following an independent

path abroad. Bucharest maintained good relations with China, kept an embassy in Israel after the 1967 war and refused to join other Soviet bloc nations in sending troops to suppress Czech independence in 1968.

Ceausescu has been careful, Freund said, to refrain from challenging "basic Soviet interests." He has not called for a breakup of the Warsaw Pact and has not tried to advise Romanian communism as an alternative to the Soviet brand. The economy has remained staunchly state-controlled. Dissidents have been sent to psychiatric wards or put to work building a canal between the Danube and the Black Sea.

Professor Charles Gati, a specialist on Romania at Columbia University, said the growth in special physical training programs, such as the institute at Ceva where Szabo and Comaneci trained, can be traced to the mid-1960s, when Ceausescu came to power.

The blend of Romanian athletic success abroad and limited freedoms at home has led to a few defections. Bela Karolyi, Comaneci's coach, left to set up his own training center in Houston, where he produced America's first gold-medal gymnast, Mary Lou Retton, and he rarely misses a chance to ridicule his former Romanian supervisors.

But many Romanians with ties to the West have had relatively little trouble winning permission to leave the country. Their numbers are so great that U.S. authorities have not been able to provide enough visas for them. Even American anti-communist activists such as David Balgiger, who led an effort to ban the Russians from the Olympics and now helps Romanian defectors, acknowledge that human-rights abuses in Romania do not appear to be as flagrant as in some other East European countries.

Romanian athletes enjoy the prestige their victories give them back home, although Dumitrascu said the material benefits they receive are not nearly as great as those given Western athletes of similar stature. Romanian attachment to family and the haunting vistas of the much-inhabited mountains persuade even the most famous to return home, once they have sampled a bit of the Western spoils due them.

Someone asked Szabo, 17, how she planned to spend the rest of the Olympics. After somberly considering the question for a moment, she responded, "I'd like to go to Disneyland."

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey Los Angeles Takes the Olympics in Stride

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—It was with no small amount of gloom and doom that some of us awaited this summer's assignment to Olympomania. The word from Los Angeles was full of paranoia about security over terrorism, predictions of ultimate traffic gridlock and grime over the Soviet-inspired withdrawal.

I listened to the advance rumblings from colleagues and Olympic officials and mentally put on my second-hand paratrooper boots and khaki and helmet, just as in the old days of covering nine disasters and urban disorders.

But the fear and trembling was overrated. Los Angeles is shrugging off the Olympics, just the way my hometown shrugs off big events. In New York, you could have the pope in the Bronx, a presidential campaign in Staten Island, the Lubavitcher rebbe in Brooklyn and the World Series to Queens and never know it in Manhattan.

I can't see that the Games have brought any kind of general happiness to southern California, the way the Winter Games did to Sarajevo, or the 1976 Summer Games did to Montreal, before the bills came due. If there is singing in the streets, I haven't found it — and, no, I don't count flag-waving over gold medals. That's jingoism; we're talking joy.

But this is not an insular city, with no character — and the Olympics are not transforming Los Angeles. Even with the heroics by the great athletes and unexpected moments like Gabriela Andersen-Schiess's brave stagger to the marathon finish line, the Games seem

like a pleasant diversion for those who want to pay attention to them. The people in the rough bars on Vermont Avenue, facing the USC campus, didn't seem to derive a whole lot of joy from Carl Lewis's winning his first medal, and I can't say I expected them to.

The pasted banners everywhere are pretty (why must they be removed after the Games?), the city is clean, the Harbor Freeway is flowing better than ever and people are almost universally polite. Even a New Yorker can feel proud of that.

My first impressions of southern California were formed listening to the Jack Benny radio show when I was a kid. When I first came out here with the New York Mets and the Yankees in 1962, I kept looking for Mr. Kitzel selling hot dogs at Dodger Stadium ("pickle in the middle with the mustard on top"), but I never found him.

It took me a decade to realize that southern California was much less exotic than the old radio shows and newsreels had made it seem. But it has become a pleasant place to come to work for days or weeks at a time.

Los Angeles has churches, families, local shops, ethnic restaurants, whatever you want. Even date shakes — my personal symbol of southern California — thick creamy date shakes in paper cups, sold from stands near the ocean from Dana Point to Santa Barbara. Coming out here with fear and trembling, I didn't want Olympomania to jeopardize the date shake.

The Olympics, after all, will come and go, like "Brigadoon," in and out of the mists of time. The

flap over ABC's nationalistic coverage of the Games seems amusing from a step backward. When a U.S. network pays a huge amount of corporate sponsors' money to broadcast a sports event to Americans, it is engaged in entertainment and salesmanship, not journalism. What else is new?

Although the opening ceremonies have been widely praised, the editor in me would have liked to cut an hour from them — the hour that seemed like just another football halftime show. But the card trick was wonderful and the lighting of the torch was breathtaking, particularly the sight of Rafer Johnson outlined against the sky at dusk.

I have rarely been more optimistic about my country than when I realized all three main figures in the ceremony were black Americans. And the parade of the athletes was far more impressive than all the show-biz kitsch that preceded it.

These are my first Olympics and they seem too big to me. Too many events spread too far over southern California — even three Olympic villages. The Americans are winning too many gold medals — not their fault — but the absence of the Soviet bloc has weakened the international competition. Some day I'd like to cover a full Olympics.

These American Games have reinforced my impression that volleyball and water polo are neat, that swimming is not very interesting and that team handball allows everybody to be Bob Cousy or Nancy Lieberman without being called for walking.

In between the Games, Olympomania has been minimal. Someday I'll find the Olympic official who

cut the deal that stuck us in a 1930s hotel at 2030s prices. The one night I left my car on the street, somebody jimmied open the trunk. Could happen anywhere, even in New York. Despite some inconveniences for ticket-buyers, athletes and the working press, these no-frills Games have been well prepared — on the computer using an A and a B for Peter Ueberroth, the president of the organizing committee.

When the erector-set scaffolding and the pastel tubes are torn down next week, there will be a memory of efficiency but not of warmth. The city was not transformed; it was too big for that. The other night at dusk, smack in the middle of the Games, we visited my favorite neighborhood, my favorite Thai restaurant.

The Hollywood hills were purple in the distance, as always, and the aromas were good; there was no trace of sports, no chanting football fans as on the week before a Super Bowl. True to form, Los Angeles has tolerated and survived the Olympics. And date shakes are only up a dime.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball			
Tuesday's Major League Line Scores			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game			
Detroit	121	808	100-7 10 1
Boston	538	811	100-12 13 1
Second Game			
Milwaukee	263	808	100-5 11 8
Chicago	811	188	100-8 16 0
Third Game			
Seattle	010	210	100-5 14 1
San Francisco	680	810	100-5 18 1
Fourth Game			
Los Angeles	010	210	100-5 14 1
San Diego	010	210	100-5 14 1
Fifth Game			
Minnesota	010	210	100-5 14 1
Philadelphia	010	210	100-5 14 1
Sixth Game			
St. Louis	010	210	100-5 14 1
Washington	010	210	100-5 14 1
Seventh Game			
Atlanta	010	210	100-5 14 1
San Francisco	010	210	100-5 14 1
Eighth Game			
Los Angeles	010	210	100-5 14 1
San Diego	010	210	100-5 14 1
Ninth Game			
Los Angeles	010	210	100-5 14 1
San Diego	010	210	100-5 14 1
Tenth Game			
Los Angeles	010	210	100-5 14 1
San Diego	010	210	100-5 14 1



Frenchman Pierre Durand didn't have the easiest of days in the Olympic equestrian team jumping competition. When his mount, Jappeloup, balked at one jump, above left, Durand kept going; he had his hands full, left, breaking his fall and hanging on to the reins. Helmet cast and crashing to earth, above, Durand continued holding on — and wouldn't let go even when Jappeloup shifted into reverse. The United States won the event. Britain was second and West Germany third. The French team finished in sixth place.

Transition

ST. LOUIS—Signed Elva Grooms, defensive lineman.

SAN FRANCISCO—Cut Randy Pratt, placekicker; Mark Miller, wide receiver; and John Young, cornerback.

SEATTLE—Cut Steve Genna, offensive tackle; Steve Brown, wide receiver; LaDarius Johnson, running back; Tim McCormick, center; Al Ricker, defensive tackle; Hank Hewitt and Ted Rasmussen, safeties; and Marion Morales, kicker.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

DETROIT—Signed Dennis Hurler, center, to a five-year contract.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Announced the resignation of trainer Ron Wozniak, named Craig Smith, trainer.

COLLEGE

GEORGIA TECH—Signed Steve Givens, offensive baseball coach.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	205.25	204.75	205.00	+0.25	
AT&T	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1266.25	1264.75	1265.00	+0.75	
Transp	317.125	316.875	317.00	+0.125	
Util	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Comp	466.25	465.75	466.00	+0.25	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	7:00 P.M.	Chg.	
Composite	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Industrials	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Transportation	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Utilities	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Finance	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	

Wednesday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. at 3 P.M. 191,550,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 114,950,000
Prev. considered close 126,542.50

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Traded	New	Low
25	15	10	100	10	10

NASDAQ Index					
Week	Year	Open	High	Low	Close
25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Amgen	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	

NYSE Diaries					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Traded	New	Low
25	15	10	100	10	10

At 3 P.M.: Volume Is Moderate

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange got off to a booming start and then began to pull back, losing ground in fairly active trading as investors cashed in on profits from the recent surge.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 6 points at the outset and down a couple at midday, was off 5.97 to 1,198.65 an hour before the close. It rallied Tuesday from a 14-point deficit to gain 1.66, which put it at the highest level since Feb. 2. It rose 94.64 the previous six sessions.

Declines led advances 889-673 among the 1,960 issues traded.

Five-hour volume amounted to about 101.4 million shares, down from the 110.7 million traded in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said the market for the second consecutive session was hit by opposing forces of investors wanting to take profits and institutions looking for bargain prices to get into the rally before it is too late.

"The interesting thing is that the Dow has risen about 100 points in the past four days and this market is not giving much ground even though it is overbought," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

"Investors believe the course of least resistance is up and I expect it to spurt up again," Mr. Katz said. "Some short-term rates came down for the first time in three days and that is helping."

All eyes were on the Treasury's sale of \$5.5 billion of 10-year notes during the day as part of its \$16.75 billion quarterly refunding program. Yields declined on its sale Tuesday of \$6.5 billion in three-year notes and produced a rebound in the bond market.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said he thought short-term interest rates would ease between now and year's end because of a slowing of the economy and what he said would be less demand for money.

Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker said he thought "factors in the marketplace" would determine the course of interest rates. He would not predict any direction for the rates in the near term.

Mobil Corp. was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and was higher. Reports of renewed Gulf fighting and speculation that Saudi Arabia was cutting production promised to keep prices stable, analysts said.

Among the other oils, Exxon, Texaco, Chevron, Phillips, Atlantic Richfield, Indiana Standard and Royal Dutch/Shell were higher most of the day.

AMR Corp. was active and lower in light of the oil-price developments and concern raised by People Express's announcement it was starting a low-fare entry in the New York to Chicago market.

Among the other airlines, Delta, Northwest, Pan American, UAL Inc., TWA, Southwest, Piedmont and USAir.

Digital Equipment, which rose 3 Tuesday on fourth-quarter earnings of \$2.28 a share against \$1.51 a year ago, was active and lower. Much of DEC's profit came from nonrecurring tax benefits.

AT&T, which earlier this week unveiled station-to-station telephone service to China, and IBM (ex-dividend), which paced last week's surge, were active.

Federal National Mortgage, an interest-sensitive issue that skidded the previous two sessions, was higher at one time in heavy trading.

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	7:00 P.M.	Chg.	
Composite	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Industrials	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Transportation	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Utilities	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	
Finance	117.125	116.875	117.00	+0.125	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE					
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE											
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
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119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
119.125	118.875	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00</		

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible][illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

Costing	597	50
CrimeC	1133	4

[illegible]

Leonard Silk's Economic Scene.

[illegible]

Prev. consolidated close 7,720,000

up to the closing on Wall Street

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Reaching a Third of Readers in 10 Around the

More Than
a Million
64 Countries
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Aug. 8

COFFEES							15 LBS. CANS	
Sea	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	BOSTON	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	NEW YORK	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	CHICAGO	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	ST. LOUIS	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	SAN FRANCISCO	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	HONOLULU	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	MANILA	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Cebu	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Batavia	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Sourabaya	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Singapore	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Penang	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Calcutta	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Bombay	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Rangoon	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Yokohama	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Kobe	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Tokyo	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Osaka	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Kyoto	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Nagasaki	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Fukuoka	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Sapporo	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Hiroshima	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Yamaguchi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Miyazaki	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Kagoshima	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Naha	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Kerinci	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
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Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Gunung	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
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Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984	2,987	Merapi	
Java	2,982	2,980	2,978	2,978	2,984			

[illegible]

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
3 months	9,420.0	9,425.0	9,420.0	9,425.0	9,425.0
Lease:					
3 months	3,630.0	3,630.0	3,630.0	3,630.0	3,630.0
22mc: spot	340.0	340.0	340.0	340.0	340.0
22mc: spot	463.0	463.0	463.0	463.0	463.0
3 months	637.0	637.0	642.0	642.0	642.0
3 months	375.0	375.0	375.0	375.0	375.0
3 months:					
Aluminum:					
spot	892.0	894.0	879.0	890.0	890.0
3 months:					
3 months	3,160.0	3,171.0	3,044.0	3,050.0	3,050.0
Nickel:					
3 months	3,245.0	3,252.0	3,275.0	3,280.0	3,280.0

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
3 months	711.0	711.5	711.5	711.5	711.5
Lease:					
3 months	184.0	184.0	184.0	184.0	184.0
22mc: spot	181.0	181.0	181.0	181.0	181.0
22mc: spot	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0
3 months	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0
3 months	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0
3 months:					
Aluminum:					
spot	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0

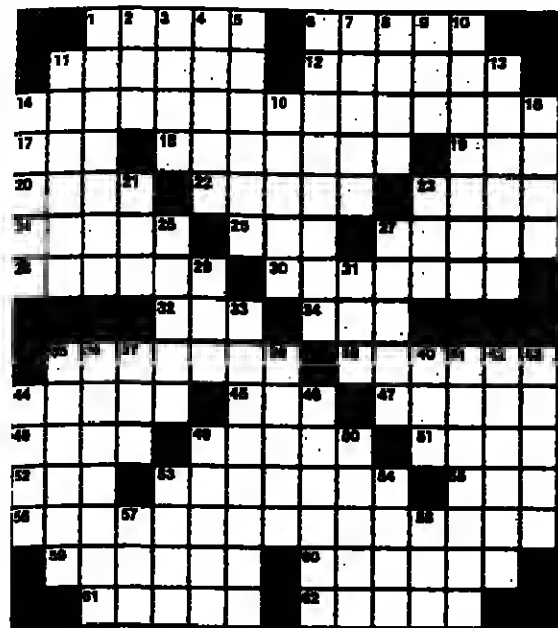
Unemployment in Holland

Rates

THE HAGUE—Seasonally adjusted unemployment in the Netherlands fell 62,000 jobs from 833,600 in June but was up from 809,300 in July last year, the government said Wednesday in a provisional report.

Reaching More Than
a Third of a Million
Readers in 164 Countries
Around the World.

صکنا من الامل



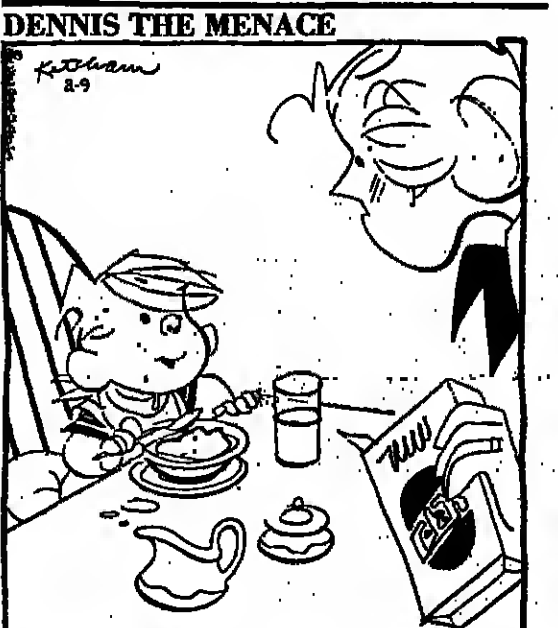
ACROSS

1 Plant's...
6 "Keep your..."
11 "Restaurant"
12 Caravan bridge
14 He wrote
17 Guevara
18 Word with
19 — culpa
20 G.O.P.
21 "Gymno-
22 — reason
23 Barracuda
24 Cyclotron item
26 Three: Comb.
27 Gopher Calvo
28 One running
30 Part of
32 Univ. degrees
34 Share a meal
35 — (was logical)
38 Deliver a poem
44 "The Panda's"
45 Measure of

DOWN

1 Kind of maid
2 Zucchini
3 Memorial
4 Congregates
5 — as a pin
6 Poets David
7 "According to"
8 "The Gloomy"
9 Kanga's baby
10 Satchmo's
11 Parthenon
12 Like roads that
13 Like roads that
14 Hotfoot it away
15 Ballerina's
16 Engagement
17 One's self: Fr.
18 Acquaintance
19 Rich man
20 Hamelin's
21 He's no
22 Gentleman
23 Mousie
24 Heavy favorite
25 A neighbor of
26 Mantric words
27 "— kidi"
28 Bill's partner
29 Aquarism
30 Rich city
31 Six years in the
32 Hardened
33 Kirkpatrick
34 January, to
35 Stagger
36 Active person
37 D.L.K.V.
38 G-meet's org.

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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ELROD

NARFC

LAYREY

AUSANE

Print answer here: A

Yesterday's: Jumbles: SCARF JEWEL WIZARD BUCKET
Answer: A hungry shark is in the neighborhood, head him this—JAWBREAKERS.

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Athens	24	18	10	0
Berlin	22	14	10	0
Bombay	32	24	10	0
Buenos Aires	24	18	10	0
Calcutta	32	24	10	0
Caracas	24	18	10	0
Cebu	32	24	10	0
Colon	24	18	10	0
Hankow	24	18	10	0
Hong Kong	24	18	10	0
Kobe	24	18	10	0
London	24	18	10	0
Manila	32	24	10	0
Medan	24	18	10	0
Montevideo	24	18	10	0
Osaka	24	18	10	0
Paris	24	18	10	0
Perth	24	18	10	0
Rangoon	32	24	10	0
San Francisco	24	18	10	0
Singapore	32	24	10	0
Tokyo	24	18	10	0

ASIA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Bombay	32	24	10	0
Buenos Aires	24	18	10	0
Calcutta	32	24	10	0
Caracas	24	18	10	0
Cebu	32	24	10	0
Colon	24	18	10	0
Hankow	24	18	10	0
Hong Kong	24	18	10	0
Kobe	24	18	10	0
London	24	18	10	0
Manila	32	24	10	0
Medan	24	18	10	0
Montevideo	24	18	10	0
Osaka	24	18	10	0
Paris	24	18	10	0
Perth	24	18	10	0
Rangoon	32	24	10	0
San Francisco	24	18	10	0
Singapore	32	24	10	0
Tokyo	24	18	10	0

AFRICA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Bombay	32	24	10	0
Buenos Aires	24	18	10	0
Calcutta	32	24	10	0
Caracas	24	18	10	0
Cebu	32	24	10	0
Colon	24	18	10	0
Hankow	24	18	10	0
Hong Kong	24	18	10	0
Kobe	24	18	10	0
London	24	18	10	0
Manila	32	24	10	0
Medan	24	18	10	0
Montevideo	24	18	10	0
Osaka	24	18	10	0
Paris	24	18	10	0
Perth	24	18	10	0
Rangoon	32	24	10	0
San Francisco	24	18	10	0
Singapore	32	24	10	0
Tokyo	24	18	10	0

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Bombay	32	24	10	0
Buenos Aires	24	18	10	0
Calcutta	32	24	10	0
Caracas	24	18	10	0
Cebu	32	24	10	0
Colon	24	18	10	0
Hankow	24	18	10	0
Hong Kong	24	18	10	0
Kobe	24	18	10	0
London	24	18	10	0
Manila	32	24	10	0
Medan	24	18	10	0
Montevideo	24	18	10	0
Osaka	24	18	10	0
Paris	24	18	10	0
Perth	24	18	10	0
Rangoon	32	24	10	0
San Francisco	24	18	10	0
Singapore	32	24	10	0
Tokyo	24	18	10	0

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Bombay	32	24	10	0
Buenos Aires	24	18	10	0
Calcutta	32	24	10	0
Caracas	24	18	10	0
Cebu	32	24	10	0
Colon	24	18	10	0
Hankow	24	18	10	0
Hong Kong	24	18	10	0
Kobe	24	18	10	0
London	24	18	10	0
Manila	32	24	10	0
Medan	24	18	10	0
Montevideo	24	18	10	0
Osaka	24	18	10	0
Paris	24	18	10	0
Perth	24	18	10	0
Rangoon	32	24	10	0
San Francisco	24	18	10	0
Singapore	32	24	10	0
Tokyo	24	18	10	0

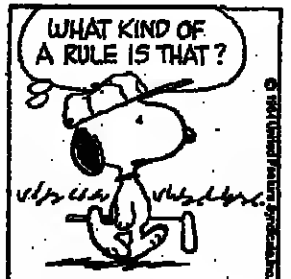
MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Bombay	32	24	10	0
Buenos Aires	24	18	10	0
Calcutta	32	24	10	0
Caracas	24	18	10	0
Cebu	32	24	10	0
Colon	24	18	10	0
Hankow	24	18	10	0
Hong Kong	24	18	10	0
Kobe	24	18	10	0
London	24	18	10	0
Manila	32	24	10	0
Medan	24	18	10	0
Montevideo	24	18	10	0
Osaka	24	18	10	0
Paris	24	18	10	0
Perth	24	18	10	0
Rangoon	32	24	10	0
San Francisco	24	18	10	0
Singapore	32	24	10	0
Tokyo	24	18	10	0

OCEANIA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Bombay	32	24	10	0
Buenos Aires	24	18	10	0
Calcutta	32	24	10	0
Caracas	24	18	10	0
Cebu	32	24	10	0
Colon	24	18	10	0
Hankow	24	18	10	0
Hong Kong	24	18	10	0
Kobe	24	18	10	0
London	24	18	10	0
Manila	32	24	10	0
Medan	24	18	10	0
Montevideo	24	18	10	0
Osaka	24	18	10	0
Paris	24	18	10	0
Perth	24	18	10	0
Rangoon	32	24	10	0
San Francisco	24	18	10	0
Singapore	32	24	10	0
Tokyo	24	18	10	0

PEANUTS



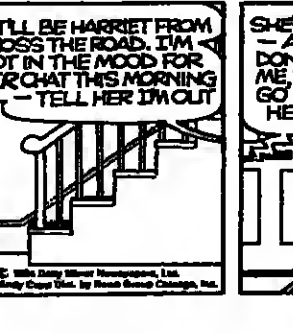
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



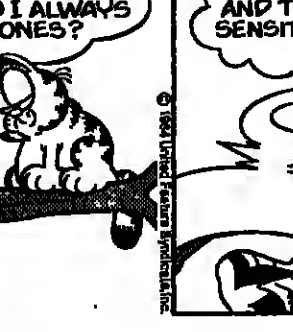
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE FOOD LOVER'S GUIDE TO PARIS

By Patricia Wells. 292 pp. \$8.95. Workman Publishing, 1 West 39 Street, New York, N.Y. 10018; £5.95. Methuen, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4 4TE.

Reviewed by Frank J. Priol

PATRICIA WELLS'S "Food Lover's Guide to Paris" is one of the more charming and informative guides to the City of Light since Henri Gault and Christian Millau began their guide series 20 years ago.

Certainly it's one of the best guides in English. The photographs, which alone are worth the price of the book, are by Peter Turnley. There are 140 of them and, quite simply, they capture Paris.

It's important to get one thing straight: It isn't necessary to be a Cordon Bleu chef or a connoisseur of wine to love "The Food Lover's Guide." Wells is equally at home extolling the lowly *croque-monsieur* — grilled ham and cheese sandwich — of the boulevards as unraveling the secrets of Michel Rostang's goat cheese ravioli or André Lerch's *kouglof*. There are all the expected restaurant reviews, of course, but there are dozens of small unexpected treasures as well. For example, there is a delightful item explaining the various soft drinks served at outdoor cafes, and a brief list of popular cafe snacks.

There is a short guide explaining how to order in a *charcuterie*. There is a history of bread, another on the city's outdoor markets. There is a discussion of whether or not to eat the rind of cheese. There is even a list of well known Parisians who breathed their last at a table, with their napkins on, so to speak.

Take, for example, Dr. Julien Offray de La Mettrie, who went to his eternal reward in 1751 while attempting to down a pheasant after already having "dined pleasantly." Or General Andache Junot, "who generally ate 300 oysters as an appetizer" and died insane, or Leon Gambetta, the Second Empire statesman who injudiciously consumed three generous servings of *cassoulet* while still weak from a gunshot wound.

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MEXICO POSTCARD

Malcolm Lowry's House

By Soli Sussman

CUERNAVACA, Mexico — Devotees of Malcolm Lowry's novel "Under the Volcano" sometimes come to this resort city in the mountains southwest of Mexico City just to tour its literary landmarks.

But some unlikely preservationists here are concerned that a key one — a house where Lowry once lived — might be lost unless the state government can be persuaded to purchase it.

They are hoping that the acclaim for John Huston's recent film version of the book can be translated into momentum for their campaign to preserve what is known locally as "The Lowry House."

"The significance is far as Cuernavaca is concerned is that Lowry has put Cuernavaca on the map," said John Spencer, a mild-mannered British sculptor and Lowry admirer who has called civic meetings and written articles about the house. "He has presented the world a very accurate picture of Cuernavaca in the '30s."

The house at No. 17 Alejandro de Humboldt Street now has a "for sale" banner draped in front.

The British novelist rented an apartment in the house while finishing "Under the Volcano" in 1946, and he may have lived in one of the bungalows in the house's lush garden while working on early drafts in the 1930s.

It appears in the book as what Monsieur Larrue calls his "madhouse." The house's tower — only the base still remains — is the site for a key scene involving the doomed Consul, his brother Hugh and Yvonne.

Lowry gave Cuernavaca the name "Quauhnahuac" in his novel, which chronicles the last 24 hours in the life of Geoffrey Firmin, a former British consul drowning in alcohol. Still attractive in his middle years, he seems among the most favored of men, with rank, education, intelligence and wit. Built around his fatal malaise is the return of his estranged wife who has had an affair with his half-brother.

Some critics believe the novel's strong reputation and some readers' fervent admiration stem as much from Lowry's troubled and alcoholic lifestyle as from "Under the Volcano" itself. Lowry died in 1957.

"I just feel that 'Under the Volcano' is a very great novel. I don't buy that it's a cult novel," said the 56-year-old Spencer, who learned about the book after he came to Cuernavaca 18 years ago.

He started campaigning to preserve the house after it was sold to an owner who pressured tenants to leave so it could be converted into a more valuable business property.

Allies were found at the Morelos State Film Commission, which cooperated with Huston on the filming of "Under the Volcano" last year.

Juan José Pérez Padilla, the commission's head, earlier this year obtained a "stop work" court order on renovation of the house.

"I don't have any hope we can raise enough money to make a dent," said Meg Donahay, an elderly American resident in Mexico who works as a publicist for the commission. But, she added, the group hopes that at least starting a purchase fund would get Governor Lauro Ortega's attention.

A report from architects involved in a state government program to beautify Cuernavaca recommended purchasing the house and grounds for conversion to a cultural center, but the current economic crisis in Mexico makes such purchases hard to justify.

The Cuernavaca that Lowry wrote about in his blend of fact and fiction was a quiet town frequented by expatriates.

Cuernavaca remains a resort, but the growth of industry and its proximity to giant Mexico City 53 miles to the northeast have made it a city in its own right, where the foreign community is not as prominent as it once was.

Spencer, whose frizzy gray hair and wire-rimmed spectacles hardly give him the air of a civic activist, said he has never tried a similar campaign.

"I'm absolutely green to this. I just floundered into it, and continue to do so," he said. "It seemed that no one else was prepared to pitch in at the time."

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

'Dr. Mushroom': The Spore's the Thing

By Michael Norman

New York Times Service

SOUTHOLD, New York — Behold a man out of control. His name is Francis Robert Schreiber, or Ady to his friends. On this particular afternoon, after a heavy rain, he is prowling a patch of grass and exclaiming his obsession.

"Oh, my God, look at the size of them," he says, his hand held to the side of his head. "This is unheard of, unheard of. I have to come here tomorrow whether I want to or not. Oh boy, oh boy. I can't keep my eyes from hanging out. Edith, come here and look at this."

In these districts, he is sometimes called Dr. Mushroom. Edith Schreiber is his wife. Today, they have happened upon an unusually rich lot of boletus and chanterelles. She goes about the task quietly, placing the orange and gold fluted caps into a wicker basket. He has yet to return to Earth.

"Oh ho, oh ho," he said. "Don't tell me this isn't fascinating. It's unheard of. Oh my God, oh my God."

Dr. and Mrs. Mushroom live with a Siamese cat, Maximilian III, in a one-story house on a quiet street on Great Neck, a square peninsula of land on the North Fork of Long Island. They put up preserves, make herb vinegars and grow roses. In the main, of course, they hunt wild mushrooms, which they dry and pickle and study and admire.

In fact, they are so taken with slimes and molds and fungi, they have turned their house into a kind of shrine.

There are porcelain mushrooms, glass mushrooms, salt-and-pepper shakers and candles in the shape of mushrooms, a mushroom on a plaque in bas-relief, a sculpture of an elf standing under a mushroom, pictures and charts of mushrooms on the walls. 73 books on mushrooms, mushroom prints on the bathroom towels, a mushroom mustard pot in the dining room and a papier-mâché mushroom on the dashboard of their station wagon. There are no mushrooms in the master bedroom, however.

"You have to draw the line somewhere," says Mrs. Schreiber.



"Dr. Mushroom" and his wife, Edith, checking out a large boletus.

This has been an extraordinary season here for wild mushrooms, the best, according to Schreiber, in at least 50 years. An unusual amount of rainfall combined with fortuitous climatic conditions have left the Schreibers and the other members of the Eastern Long Island Mycology Club giddy with anticipation. It is a small group, with no more than 35 members. Schreiber, 79, is its founder, president and screening committee. Membership is limited to those who can display that they have more than a culinary interest in mushrooms. In other words, candidates must be as keen on spores as they are on saucers.

Their hunting grounds are untended lawns and small patches of green on the North Fork. The locations are carefully guarded. As Schreiber sees it, the greatest threat to the club is a raid by hungry, wild-eyed gastronomes from nearby Manhattan who have to pay outrageous prices for mushrooms the Schreibers pick just a short drive away.

The threat is easy to understand, especially at this moment, as Schreiber, skilled in hand, serves up an omelet rich with three kinds of mushrooms, boletus, lentils and russels, and varieties of chanterelle. "The best taste is the same," he said, "but it's impossible to describe the nuances."

Born in Hungary, Schreiber emigrated to the United States in 1952, a refugee of the war and Stalinism. He is retired after many years in the steel-importing business. He and his wife met as teenagers in Europe. Both married someone else, divorced and met again more than 30 years later. In 1955, in the United States.

"I was lonesome and heard she was here," he said. "I called the place where she was at. Someone picked up the phone. I said, 'Hello.' She said, 'For God's sake, Ady, just like that after 30 years. We got married; then came the mushrooms.'"

In the early years of their marriage, they played golf together,

but decided to give it up, he said, without volunteering his handicap. Scores aside, they decided to save on caddy fees and began to hunt mushrooms in earnest.

He holds degrees in horticulture and agronomy and is a poison-control consultant to local hospitals and police departments. "Once," he began, "I had a call from the hospital. They said they had this woman who felt sick. I said, 'Send me the mushroom.'"

"It was a fantastic mushroom, an excellent mushroom. I said, 'Ask the lady what she drank.'"

"She said she drank a little wine. 'Aha,' I said, 'inky cap. Coprinus.' With alcohol, it causes her flashes. The lady recovered and joined the club."

Most of all, there is the beauty of this pursuit. To Dr. Mushroom, nothing in nature can compare with the chance discovery of, say, chanterelles the color of apricots or pomegranates set in a patch of wild grass or moss. "Look, look," he orders, pointing at the fungus. "It's like a rose garden."

PEOPLE
Rebirth of a 'Salesman'

After a 10-week layoff, Dustin Hoffman returns to Broadway next month in "Death of a Salesman." Arthur Miller's Pulitzer Prize-winning drama that was a Broadway hit with playgoers last season despite mixed reviews from the critics. The play will reopen in mid-September at the Broadhurst Theater for a seven-week run, a spokeswoman for the show said Monday. The revival, which will run through Nov. 4, also stars Kate Reid and John Malkovich. She is in London for only 24 performances, but Lena Horne, who won a cheering, standing ovation at her opening Monday night, could keep "The Lady and Her Music" in town for 24 months. "The legend is enhanced," said the London Times critic. He was echoed by other London theater critics about a show that won every Broadway award in sight. Even at 67, Horne "is in the very real sense of the word, a phenomenon," said the Financial Times critic. "More than this, she is a consummate artist whose powers of communication and vocal artistry remain unimpaired by the years."

Shirley MacLaine, fresh from her year of victories — turning 50, winning an Oscar, writing a best-seller and wowing Broadway with a one-woman show — has signed a new book contract for an undisclosed sum with her publisher, Bantam. The book will be the fourth volume of memoirs and will be titled "Many Happy Returns." It is due to be published in 1985. Her third volume, "On the Line," published last year, was the New York Times hardback best-seller list for 15 weeks and was the No. 1 paperback for 11 weeks.

Violet Cliff died with her house filled with antiques and a mint-condition 1937 Ford in her garage. The Fire Department in Hancock, Michigan, burned it down because that's what she wanted. "That's the first time I've had to do anything like this, and I hope it will be the last," said Bill Kalka, chief of the Quincy-Franklin Township Fire Department. Cliff, a retired high school social studies teacher, died Nov. 23, 1983, at age 83. Her will stated that her house, garage and all her belongings be destroyed following her death. After a judge

approved the request, firefighters from three departments punched holes in the roof of the house, smashed out windows and then soaked the house and garage with gasoline. Cliff fought for 44 years and lived in the house her entire life. After the deaths of her parents, she said, she continued to keep the dining room table set for three people. She did not have any close relatives and friends said that she wanted the house destroyed because of her close ties to her family.

Dr. Peter Lawford is back in the hospital. He is recovering from abdominal surgery last month for a gastric ulcer and entered the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles to get proper nutrition and vitamins. Lawford spent several weeks earlier this year at the Betty Ford Center in Rancho Mirage, California, for treatment of alcohol problems.

Régine, the French singer who owns trendy nightclubs in Paris, New York, Rio and elsewhere, has decided to battle illegal drugs after overcoming a drug problem of her own. "Drugs are a menace that concern more people than you think," she said before a Tuesday night gala designed to raise money for drug treatment centers. "For me, it is a personal problem I knew and overcame in my own way." The gala, featuring a Vivid concert at the Cote d'Azur resort town of Villeneuve-sur-Mer, France, was attended by European entertainers, including Michel Sardon, Enrico Macias, Sylvie Vartan and Chantal Goya.

Mother Teresa of Calcutta, a Nobel peace prize winner, canceled a scheduled eye operation so she could donate the money to the poor, but an ophthalmologist says he'll perform the cataract surgery for free. Mother Teresa was scheduled to enter a Pittsburgh hospital this week but said she didn't need surgery and would rather donate the money to poor people. The ophthalmologist, Richard D. Levin, said he doesn't know where to reach Mother Teresa but that he is willing to do the surgery for free. Two friends he would not identify have volunteered to provide the airfare.

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